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JOHN H. VINCENT, *Chancellor*, Drawer 194, Buffalo, N. Y. All "personal" letters should be so marked on envelope. LEWIS MILLER, *President*. JESSE L. HURLBUT, *Principal*. *Counselors*: LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.; BISHOP H. W. WARREN, D. D.; J. M. GIBSON, D. D.; W. C. WILKINSON, D. D.; EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D.; JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL. D. MISS K. F. KIMBALL, *Executive Secretary*. A. M. MARTIN, *General Secretary*.

REQUIRED READING FOR THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

FOOTPRINTS OF WASHINGTON.

BY H. H. RAGAN.

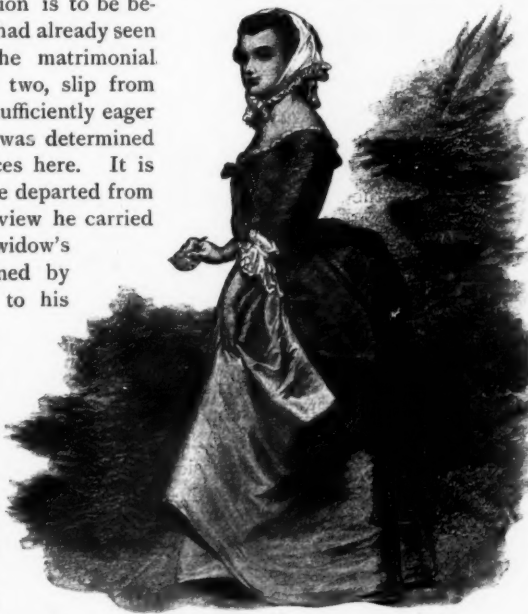
AT White House the charming Martha, with her two children, lived in a style befitting the richest widow in the colony. She was now at home. In time of war a soldier's courtship must needs be brief. Besides, if tradition is to be believed, our hero had already seen one prize in the matrimonial market, perhaps two, slip from him for want of sufficiently eager pursuit, and he was determined to take no chances here. It is said that when he departed from this second interview he carried with him the widow's promise. Sustained by it, he returned to his duties at Winchester, marched again through the wilderness, and on September 25, 1758, planted the British flag on the smoking ruins of Fort Duquesne; came back loaded with honors, resigned

his commission, and on January 6, 1759, made Martha Custis Martha Washington.

The marriage took place in the pictur-

esque little parish church of St. Peter, hidden away in the woods some four miles from White House. The present lessee of the Chamberlayne farm drove me out in a big two-wheeled vehicle, known as a Virginia

jumper, over a road which would have been absolutely fatal to any vehicle having more than two wheels to look after and keep out of trouble. The church is not particularly ancient in its general appearance, for it has been considerably modernized, but it is decidedly picturesque, and it was actually built in 1703, at a cost of 146,000 pounds—not, however, pounds



MARTHA WASHINGTON WHEN MARTHA DANDRIDGE.

sterling, but pounds of tobacco, that fraudulent weed constituting at that time the principal currency of Virginia. The hand

of modern improvement has been more active within than without, and only the walls, and perhaps the old font, actually

sublimest hero of his age, and of all ages, was first, last, and all the time a farmer. To him it was the noblest and the most delight-



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT WINCHESTER.

saw the nuptials and heard the marriage vows of Washington.

Between his engagement and his marriage he had been elected a member of the House of Burgesses. For three months after the marriage he resided at White House, and during this period took his seat as a legislator at Williamsburg. His entrance was greeted with a vote of thanks for his distinguished services in the field. He rose to reply, blushed like a girl, stammered a few unintelligible syllables, and sat down, crushed by his oratorical failure. "Sit down, Mr. Washington," said the speaker. "Your modesty equals your valor, and that surpasses the power of any language I possess."

At the close of the sessions Washington conducted his bride to Mount Vernon, where he fondly hoped to spend the remainder of his days in peaceful devotion to home duties and in the diligent cultivation of his estate. It is hard to realize that Washington, the intrepid soldier, the supremely great commander, the consummate statesman, and the

ful of occupations. But he was destined never to enjoy for any considerable length of time this occupation and its peaceful home life which he loved so well. Again he was at Williamsburg, where in 1765, in the old Hall of Burgesses, he heard the first clarion peal of liberty in the ringing tones of Patrick Henry: "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell, and George III. —may profit by their example."

And now the rising tide was rapidly sweeping the colonies into the Revolution. Great events followed each other in startling succession. Parliament passed the Stamp Act, the colonies ignored it. Parliament repealed the law, but, reasserting its spirit, placed a tax on commerce. The colonies stopped importing. Parliament limited the tax to tea, and Boston threw the tea into the harbor. Parliament responded by closing Boston's port. Virginia denounced the Boston Port Bill, called for a general congress of all the colonies, and sent George Washington, Patrick Henry, and five others

of her distinguished sons to represent the Old Dominion.

On September 5, 1774, that first congress met in old Carpenters' Hall, in Philadelphia. It was a solemn gathering. There was as yet no thought of independence, but there was a firm determination not to submit to the grievous acts and measures which the blindly infatuated ministers of the half-crazy king seemed bent upon imposing. They resolved first to enter into a non-importation, non-consumption, non-exportation agreement; secondly, to prepare an address to the Parliament of Great Britain, and a memorial to the inhabitants of British America, and, thirdly, to send a loyal address to His Majesty. For fifty-one days the session lasted. No speech from Washington's lips has been handed down, but that he took an important part is proved by the reply of Patrick Henry to one who asked him whom he considered the greatest man in congress. "If you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor," he answered with conviction.

in the old St. John's Church. The first convention, held at Williamsburg in the preceding August, had appointed delegates to the first congress. This one met to hear their reports. Those reports were probably mere matters of form, for the petitions, remonstrance, and loyal address sent out from old Carpenters' Hall were doubtless well known to all the delegates, as was also the fact that they had been contemptuously ignored. In the double pew on the left of our illustration, marked, as you see, by a small white placard, stood Patrick Henry. Rising in his place, he declared in solemn tones that the time for petitions, remonstrances, and loyal addresses was past. Then, pouring forth his soul in an immortal burst of eloquence, he closed with that sublime call to arms: "I know not what course others may take, but as for me—give me liberty or give me death!"

And then came that night of April 18, 1775, when from the belfry of the Old North Church in Boston two lantern gleams flashed out upon the night, and Paul Revere on the opposite shore galloped away "to bear the



THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER, IN WHICH WASHINGTON WAS MARRIED.

In the following March Washington attended the second Virginia convention, which met at Richmond and held its sessions alarm to every Middlesex village and farm" that the British were coming to seize the ammunition and stores at Concord. On

Lexington Common a little band of minute men had gathered. The sculptured musket upon the rock on this site marks the rude line they formed as they stood here, some seventy of them, facing the on-coming troops of Britain, well armed, well disciplined, and filled with contempt for the raw young farmers who had the effrontery even to look them in the face. "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon; but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here," said Captain Parker. And here the war began, and the blood of eight patriots who fell here that day swelled into an ocean which forever

in blood or inhabited by slaves. But can a virtuous man hesitate in his choice?"

Again he was summoned to Philadelphia to attend the second session of the Continental Congress. His statue stands to-day before the main entrance of the old State House on Chestnut Street, where this time the sessions were held. The dutiful remonstrances and humble petitions sent out from old Carpenters' Hall had been answered with bullets, and although there was still some lingering hope of reconciliation it was clearly a duty to prepare for the worst. A confederation was formed, the heterogene-



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, IN WHICH THE SECOND VIRGINIA CONVENTION WAS HELD.

separated the colonies from the mother country.

The news of Lexington, as it sped through the land, aroused the patriots like a clarion peal. Washington received it at Mount Vernon. He must have known that his experience would compel his country to place him at least in the front rank of her defenders, and the mere soldier would have exulted at the prospect of acquiring glory. But sadly he writes, "Unhappy it is to reflect that a brother's sword has been sheathed in a brother's breast, and that the once peaceful plains of America are to be drenched

ous army gathered before Boston, without arms or uniforms, without a flag, without anything except individual patriotism to hold it together, was adopted as the Continental army, and George Washington was elected commander-in-chief of these forces, and of all other forces raised or to be raised in America. It seems now difficult to understand that there was no little opposition to his appointment. Surely no mortal was ever more clearly marked out and set apart for a great distinction than George Washington was marked out and set apart as the Moses and the Joshua of the American people.

He was in the prime of his manhood, forty-three years of age, and physically, mentally, and morally a king of men.

of its new admiral, Lord Richard Howe. And now again something important was taking place in Philadelphia. In old Inde-

pendence Hall, where the year before Washington had been elected commander-in-chief, now on July 4, 1776, John Hancock, president of the congress, signed his name to the Declaration of Independence, saying, according to some of the traditions, as he glanced at the bold

characters he had traced, "There! John Bull may now read my name without spectacles, and may double his reward of £500 for my head." And when some one remarked to Franklin, "We must all hang together now," "Yes," was the grim response, "or most assuredly we shall all hang separately."

One writer tells us that the moment the



WASHINGTON, HENRY, AND PENDLETON ON THEIR WAY TO THE FIRST CONGRESS.

He arrived at Cambridge on July 2, and on the following morning, beneath a great elm tree which still spreads its giant arms as if to invoke a blessing on the hallowed spot, he drew his sword in the presence of the little army and took his place as its commander and America's hope. The provincial congress of Massachusetts had provided headquarters for him in a house whose owner had forfeited his title by adhering to the enemy. It is but a few rods from the old elm, and is best known to us as the late home of Longfellow.

On March 17, 1776, as the chagrined and humiliated Britons disappeared down the bay, Washington marched into Boston and took possession. With Boston redeemed, it became apparent that the next struggle must be for the possession of New York. To New York, therefore, Washington proceeded, and for five months made that city his headquarters, while the rapidly augmenting British fleet lay in the lower bay, awaiting the arrival there

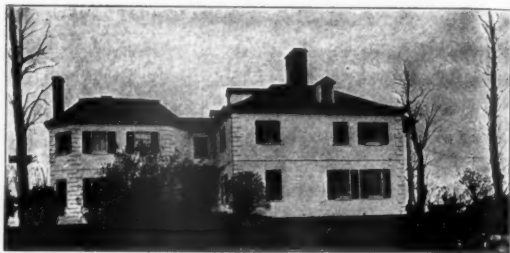


ROCK MARKING THE LINE FORMED BY THE MINUTE MEN, APRIL 19, 1775.

Declaration was signed a boy started up the stairs of the old bell tower, shouting "Ring! ring! they have signed!" and the aged bell ringer, old John Hankison, rejuvenated and inspired by the words, seized the bell rope, and the old bell, which until its very recent removal into the hall hung by its thirteen links in the State House dome, feeling the prophetic inscription placed upon it twenty-three years before, did indeed proclaim "liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

But even while the echoes of its glorious message were still reverberating through the land, the clouds were gathering thickly over the patriot cause. The disastrous battle of Long Island, while it revealed military genius in the commander-in-chief and heroic valor in the rank and file which gave full assurance of final success, led immediately to the evacuation of New York and the withdrawal of the troops to the upper part of Manhattan Island. Here

Washington took up his headquarters in the Morris house, better known as the Jumel mansion, from the fact that it was



THE JUMEL MANSION, WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN 1776.

occupied down to the middle of the present century by the eccentric Madame Jumel, who here married Aaron Burr. It stands near the corner of 162d Street, just off St. Nicholas Avenue, commanding a magnificent view to the south and east, and away across the East River to the shores of Long Island. Its main entrance opens directly into a broad hall, which at the back leads by a sort of nook into a quadrangular extension which Washington used as a council hall.

But the superior numbers and the incomparably superior discipline of the British made it impossible for Washington, with his shifty and uncertain little force, made up of militia enlisted for short terms and farmers eager to get back to their perishing fields, to maintain a foothold on Manhattan Island. On the day of final evacuation he stood upon the lawn before this mansion, watching the conflict, and then, fifteen minutes after he had retired, the place was surrounded and seized by the enemy. It was but one of a hundred instances all through the Revolution which seem to show that the God of battles had him and the defense of America in His special keeping.

On October 28 occurred the disastrous battle of White Plains,



THE OLD STATE HOUSE, KNOWN AS INDEPENDENCE HALL.

and misfortunes followed thick and fast. Fort Washington, the last post on Manhattan Island, fell, involving the abandonment of Fort Lee just across the Hudson, and Washington's rapidly diminishing little army was soon in full flight through the Jerseys. By December 8, he had placed the Delaware between him and the foe, and in the old mansion on the southern bank, which he called Mr. Barclay's Summer Seat, was studying the situation. The house stands in Morrisville just opposite Trenton. Shortly after Washington's occupancy it became the home of Robert Morris, the patriot financier of the Revolution who ruined himself to save his country's credit.

It would be difficult to conceive of any-

thing gloomier than the actual position of affairs during Washington's occupancy of this house. His army was reduced to a handful of men, without tents to shelter them from the December blast, many of them barefooted, and some almost naked, both officers and men thoroughly disheartened by the apparent indifference, if not indeed the downright hostility of their own countrymen, and driven like sheep before a well-fed, well-armed, triumphant foe, daily growing stronger and apparently irresistible. Fortunately for America her defense had been committed to a commander whose faith never wavered and who knew not despair. At this very moment he was planning to dispel the difficulties by a stroke of unparalleled boldness.

(To be continued.)

THE AMERICAN PULPIT.

BY PRESIDENT CHARLES J. LITTLE, LL.D.

OF GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

"MOSES, have you any secondhand pulpits?" inquired a New York wag of the well-known keeper of an old curiosity shop. "Certainly," was the prompt reply. "Isaac, show Mr. Havesomefun those secondhand pulpits in the garret." Possibly Isaac knew that the pulpits existed only in the fancy of his master. Yet who knows? Churches are dismantled occasionally, and stowed away among old bureaus and bedsteads of the Knickerbockers may have been some pulpits over which colonial ministers had often leaned to feed their hungry flocks.

But when these secondhand pulpits were new, some of the preachers behind them were already secondhand. To take a conspicuous instance, John Lyford, who was sent to Plymouth in 1624, was a secondhand preacher and badly damaged at that. The Pilgrims, who desired that noble man of God John Robinson of Leyden as their settled minister, soon found out the cheat of their merchant partners and sent the fellow Lyford packing. They preferred to hear their own

lay elder Brewster, who marched to church between Governor Bradford and Miles Standish, followed by the Pilgrims three abreast, each with a musket on his shoulder.

But Robert Hunt, the first colonial clergyman, chaplain of the company that founded Jamestown in 1607, was "an honest, religious, courageous divine," and the mainstay of the colony. He wore out a very noble life in words and deeds of helpfulness, leaving behind him an example not easily followed by the secondhand and damaged clergymen sent out quite frequently from England—"men that wore black coats and could babble in a pulpit or roar in a tavern."

Matthew Arnold surely gave but scant attention to our ecclesiastical annals or he would have dealt more sweetly and luminously with us for our nonconformity. It was indeed no fault of the Virginia colonists that Chaplain Hunt and Master Burke and Patrick Copland had few successors like them to maintain the glory and the power of the church in the chief English plantation of America. For when earnest James Blair

urged Seymour, the attorney-general, to prepare the charter of William and Mary College, pleading stoutly for the souls of the Virginians, he was answered gruffly, "Souls! Damn your souls! Make tobacco!" Yet this same Blair of Virginia and Bray of Maryland also were noble exceptions to Berkley's bitter reproach that "of the clergy, as of other commodities, the worst were always sent" to Virginia.

Saintly men indeed were Marshall of Charleston, South Carolina, and his successor at St. Philip's Church, Samuel Thomas, the first missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; so too was Garden, for thirty years rector of the same parish. And Clement Hall of North Carolina wrought wonders in his journey of fourteen thousand miles. "My health and constitution are much impaired and broken by my labors and from the injurious treatment I have often received from the adversaries of our church, for which I do entreat and pray God to forgive them and turn their hearts"; such is the touching record of a man who lived in poverty and labored in sickness through fifteen years of heroic usefulness. The Wesleys, John and Charles, went with Oglethorpe to Georgia, whither Whitfield followed them. The Wesleys were zealous enough, but their zeal lacked wisdom. Whitfield was always getting into trouble, yet always doing far more good than harm. The two brothers returned to England, God having work and wisdom for them in their native land. Their eloquent comrade, in spite of manifold oppositions from churchmen, Puritans, Presbyterians, and Quakers, continued to be a conspicuous figure and a spiritual power in the colonies until his death at Newburyport, Mass., in 1770.

This picture of the church in Virginia and the South might be filled out splendidly; for not every parson in Virginia deserved the invectives of Patrick Henry or the dislike of Thomas Jefferson. On the contrary many a noble man in the South gave his strength and his life to save and educate the people.

Nevertheless the clergy of this section acquired no influence comparable to that of the Puritan preachers of New England, and

this was due rather to the laity than otherwise. The Pilgrims of Plymouth were many of them lay preachers. Winthrop records how Roger Williams prophesied and Governor Bradford spoke, and after him Elder Brewster and two or three more of the congregation. Whereupon the governor of Massachusetts and the Rev. John Wilson of Boston spake to the same question,—all on a Lord's day afternoon in October, 1632.

And these Plymouth laymen determined also the polity of the New England churches. For the settlers of Massachusetts were not separatists from their "deare mother, the Church of England," until in the distress of Salem Colony in 1629 Endicott and his people were ministered to by the godly physician Dr. Fuller, a deacon of the Plymouth church. And so it happened that when Skelton and Higginson came from England, although both of them were already ordained priests of the established church, they were reordained by laymen, "the gravest members of ye church laying their hands on Mr. Skelton," and "there was imposition of hands on Mr. Higginson also." These first chapters of New England history illustrate not the power of the clergy but the authority of the congregation. It was Endicott who shaped the polity; it was the general court that determined the orthodoxy of the churches of Massachusetts Bay.

As the colonists branched into new communities each carried a cherished minister along. In fact the early New England towns were churches, inside of which the unconverted were only tolerated, excepting in two conspicuous cases, Hartford and Windsor, in Connecticut. Hooker, the pastor of the church at Newtown (now Cambridge, Mass.), disliked this narrow Puritan theory of government and led his people to a larger view. To him are due the democratic institutions of the colony whose charter oak is famous. Hooker carried his church and colony with him to Connecticut. Not so with Roger Williams and William Coddington and John Wheelwright; these men were banished as much by angry laymen as by their clerical brethren. Two of them are celebrated as founders of the civil and religious liberty of

Rhode Island, the other as the founder of New Hampshire. Harvard College was another product of this strong religious feeling. Most of the Massachusetts clergymen were graduates of Cambridge University, so they named the seat of their college Cambridge and called it after John Harvard, its chief benefactor. It was founded as much for as by the ministry, and during sixty years supplied New England with her preachers.

But differences produced division. Shades of doctrine multiplied and new schools must be established to explain and defend them. Thus arose Yale College, which was avowedly "the school of the church" and a nursing of the clergy. The preachers educated in these colleges became the natural leaders in all that pertained to intellectual progress, and retained this leadership until quite recently.

The New England clergy were distinguished also for their missionary zeal. John Robinson when he heard of the Indians slain at Plymouth answered in the touching lament, "O that ye had converted some before ye had killed any!" John Eliot established "praying towns" for the Indians and translated the Bible into the Indian tongue. Roger Williams became their friend and favorite. The Mathers and Jonathan Edwards labored for them eagerly, and Eleazar Wheelock opened his own home for an Indian school, which developed afterwards into Dartmouth College. Dominie Megapolensis, the Dutch minister of Rensselaer, learned the language of the Mohawks long before Eliot taught his Indians to pray. Patrick Copland tried to help the savages of Virginia. The Moravians of Georgia sought to evangelize the aborigines and negroes, while the Jesuits endured hardship, suffered torture, and welcomed death to win the red men to the cross. In spite of the impression to the contrary there are no brighter pages in the history of the American church than those relating to work among the Indians.

In the other colonies, as in New England, the clergy were foremost in founding schools and colleges. "Log College," out of which came Princeton, is a type of many colonial schools, started by zealous ministers to edu-

cate young men. The story of our schools and colleges is fraught with the heroic sacrifice and indomitable energy of the American preacher.

When emigration broke across the Alleghenies the frontier preacher followed to conquer the new communities. Famished for bread, he brought to hungry souls the word of life; undaunted by the perils of the wilderness or by the vices of the pioneer, he saved incipient states from barbarism and rescued for the founders of new commonwealths their faith in God and righteousness. We are accustomed to idealize our forefathers, but the conditions of colonial life tended often to de-Christianize the best of men, and, furthermore, emigrants in many of the colonies were, to use the phrase of Bradford, "untoward people." The student of our local history is startled to discover what moral dangers threatened the early settlements, and traces gratefully the influence of the patient, godly men who preached by precept and example the righteousness of faith, who provoked men to good works and to love, who opened up the sources of intellectual life and strengthened the rising generation in the principles of truth and honesty.

In the movements that led to the Revolution the Puritan and Presbyterian clergy were particularly active. The German Reformed and Lutherans of Pennsylvania united in an appeal to the Germans of New York and North Carolina to support the cause of independence. Schlatter was imprisoned, so too was another preacher, Weyberg. Helfenstein preached to the Hessians on the text, "Ye have sold yourselves for naught." And Dominie Rubel, a Dutch Reformed minister of New York, was deposed for his immoralities and his *Toryism*! But for this concord of the dissenting preachers in the middle colonies the Revolution might have been a failure. Fortunately they regarded the war, in the language of the Dutch clergy of New York, as "a just and necessary war." William White, afterwards bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was chaplain to Congress in the darkest hour of the struggle. Seabury of Connecticut, on the other hand, was an ardent loyalist. Thus the Church of

England was divided against itself. The Methodist preachers, too, owing to the meddling of John Wesley with what he did not understand, came under suspicion early in the conflict. But many of them were earnest patriots. The ardent loyalists returned to England and the rest refrained from irritating speech. But the patriot clergy of the Middle States were outspoken, courageous and often vehement; and the importance of the fact is clear enough. For, though the struggle opened at Concord and Bunker Hill, it was determined at Trenton and Saratoga, at Valley Forge and Yorktown. The fervid appeals of the Puritan preachers filled up the depleted ranks of New England regiments, but in the dark days of the Philadelphia occupation the prayers and sermons of the clergy helped to save what seemed a ruined cause.

The disestablishment of the state churches in New England and the South followed close upon the Revolution. The clergy must subject themselves to the severest trial: they must learn to depend wholly upon voluntary contributions. Failure and moral degradation seemed to many wise men the inevitable consequences. Yet the preachers in America developed in numbers, in learning, and in power. The period between 1784 and 1868 may be called the golden age of the American pulpit. In this period the Congregationalists could rejoice in Bushnell, whose influence in shaping theological thought has not been less than that of Jonathan Edwards and far more salutary, in Moses Stuart, who broke new paths in exegesis, and in Beecher, the unconscious incarnation of the Puritan doctrine that church and state are only phases of the same divinely ordered commonwealth. The Episcopalians found great administrators like Hobart and the Potters, like Whipple, "the Apostle to the Indians," and Chase, the pioneer bishop of Illinois. Their pulpit has gathered to it men like Frederick Huntington and Alexander Vinton, rich and powerful in speech, eloquent and mighty in the Scriptures; and more recently such rare and radiant souls as Harris of Michigan, Washburne of New York, and Phillips Brooks,

whose parish grew to be the entire world.

The Presbyterians have given to America such saints as Barnes and Backus, such preachers as Henry Boardman and Howard Crosby, such thinkers as Roswell Hitchcock and Francis Patton, and on their border land such heretics as David Swing and Charles Briggs. John Hughes of New York first revealed the coming power of the Roman Catholics, now felt in every corner of the country; Gibbons and Ireland belong to the generation that grew up in the shadow of his power. Of the Methodists, Durbin, Simpson, Bascom, Pierce, Olin, and Hamline was each a unique preacher, thrilling and effective. Channing and Parker, Bellows and Starr King made the Unitarians famous, for they were marvelously eloquent and taught a positive righteousness with invincible bravery. So too did Chapin, the pastor of Horace Greeley, the foremost Universalist of America.

But I do injustice to the other churches. It is impossible to exhibit in this article the intellectual and moral wealth of all denominations.

When the slavery agitation opened the pulpit was at first conservative. Even Channing was sharply rebuked by Samuel May for his apathy and hesitation. Gradually, however, a change was wrought, until in 1844 the Methodist Church was rent in twain. After that event the antislavery feeling developed rapidly among the preachers of the North, although it was far less pronounced in denominations that retained a national character. This division on the slavery question has profoundly affected the fortunes of our country. Two great churches, the Methodist and Presbyterian, remain divided even now, when slavery has vanished, and the division retards the interchange of thought and of feeling which is the life of a great commonwealth.

In the great temperance reform American preachers are preëminent. Among Protestant ministers total abstinence prevails with few exceptions—even the foreign-born among them are gradually adopting the prevailing view,—and recently a notable stir has shown itself among the Roman Catholic priests and

bishops. Pulpits were early opened to great temperance advocates like Gough; and the cause of prohibition has its staunchest representatives among the clergy. Likewise in charities of every sort the preachers are, if not numerously, always nobly represented. Hospitals, asylums for orphans and the aged, infirmaries for the blind and the deaf, reforms in almshouses and in prisons find their support most valuable. And the names of Muhlenburg and Gallaudet and Wines are known to every student of American benevolence.

Not the least trying task of the American preacher in recent years has been to mediate between the science of our generation and the popular religion. This is difficult and dangerous and yet absolutely imperative in a country of such widely diffused intelligence. It requires great steadiness and breadth of thought, large sympathies with intellectual struggle, wide and accurate knowledge, and a genius for discovering fundamental truth. Yet the crisis that began with Darwin's "Origin of Species," although by no means ended, has been encountered by our religious leaders with a brave and not a blind conservatism. They have been willing to examine and to accept whatever could be established surely. They have reflected before they have rejected. Equally trying is the social problem. The minister of Christ must be everywhere the friend of the poor and the oppressed. And he may not shirk the application of the ethics of Jesus to the life of our own time. This, of course, he needs to do with the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove. For he can easily do mischief. Yet there are today no more intelligent students of social science in America than the earnest clergymen who are trying to think their way to clearness and to definite convictions touching the relations of employer and employed and the state's relation to both.

There were in 1890 one hundred and ten thousand preachers and priests in the United States; of these one fourth were Methodists and almost as many Baptists. Thus the two men rejected by the Christians of Salem and of Savannah have now a spiritual posterity

far outnumbering all others in America.

Not long ago a great manufacturer told me of the shaping of his life by his village pastor, a life on which the welfare of thousands now depends. And a canvass of the leaders of American industry would reveal, I fancy, the indestructible handwriting of many a humble preacher of righteousness and truth. Our public schools are secular; ethical culture in the United States is chiefly the work of the pulpits, aided by a few poets and a few writers of the nobler sort. Such morality as exists is their glory; such immorality as flaunts itself in the land is not their shame. Moreover the tendencies against which the honest clergyman must struggle and the temptations that he must resist are seldom studied or appreciated. Not only his comfort and the happiness of those he loves depend upon his popularity; even his power for good depends upon the affection of his people. These are often hungry for excitement, for novelty, for entertainment; but they grow restless when he becomes too urgent and too exacting with his moral standards. Quite insensibly his ideals approach the level of their daily lives, and reproof changes gradually into approval of questionable things. And then the competition! For just as the honest merchant is goaded and tempted to doubtful methods by the unscrupulous, so is the honest preacher tempted and tormented by the methods of the man who would sell out Christ himself for the rent of thirty pews. Yet how nobly the American pulpit has endured the test of the voluntary system! I do not write of exceptional triumphs like those of Parkhurst and other preachers of public righteousness; I refer rather to the steady, unheralded labors of the thousands who have not bowed their knees to Baal and whose lips have not kissed him.

The colleges and universities founded so largely by the American clergy are passing slowly into other hands. The specialist is abroad—both the genuine and the spurious. What our fathers called the humanities have yielded their preëminence. For in the hands of laymen our higher schools are becoming rapidly mere helps to industrial and profes-

sional life. If this goes on, the preacher excluded from the colleges and universities must make his pulpit more than ever the focus of that wider intelligence in which such ideas as nature and God, humanity and righteousness need not be broken in microscopic bits for proper treatment. It will be left for him to reveal and to inspire an enthusiasm for the harmonies of knowledge and to provoke a consuming zeal for ethical rather than material achievement.

And yet, say what men will, the real business of the preacher is with the other world, "the heaven that lies about us" in our manhood as "in our infancy." If this heaven is only a dream, the preacher's occupation is gone. Jesus will dwindle to a Galilean peasant; His kingdom will be trampled into fragments in the struggle for a new environment. But to the conviction of its reality the great majority of American preachers hold with glorious tenacity. They see more clearly than their fathers that the best preparation for the next world is divine conduct in this. But they see little hope of divine conduct among men until they are made more keenly alive to God and the realities of the invisible. That which gave even Theodore Parker his tremendous influence as a prophet of righteousness was his living consciousness of God and immortality. Men nowadays do not care for creeds, but they do care for faith; they ask eagerly, as Dr. Holmes so touchingly describes, "Have you any news?" The American pulpit stands for

news—good news—news from the invisible world.

There will be little sympathy for the heart-aches or even the headaches of men—for their infirmities or even their miseries—in a world where God has faded to a mere phantom. Muhlenburg wrought for his hospital all the more eagerly and tenderly because "He would not live always and asked not to stay." Gallaudet loved his deaf pupils all the more because he heard mingling with their silent speech the voice of his invisible Master. Not all American preachers are active philanthropists, but the inspiration of American philanthropy is fed largely from the souls of those that are. And these are the men to whom a living God is always imminent, urging them to deeds of loving kindness and works of public righteousness; these are the men who in the supreme agonies of human experience and in the supreme crises of public life utter their cry "Immanuel!" and rouse their comrades to the music of His coming; these are the men who never despair of humanity, patiently expecting, in spite of manifold discouragement, the kingdom and the victory of God. So that the reproach of other-worldliness comes with pathetic absurdity from men whose virtues are the shadows of ancestral goodness and whose only achievements are purely personal enrichment. "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven" was the prayer that Jesus taught His disciples; and those who omit the second clause will soon forget the first.

THE AIR WE BREATHE.

BY SYDNEY A. DUNHAM, M. D.

LECTURER ON PHYSIOLOGY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, NIAGARA UNIVERSITY.

III.

ITS WEIGHT AND TENSION AND THEIR EFFECTS UPON THE BODY.

ATMOSPHERIC pressure is important as regards the healthy performance of the functions of the body, and with certain diseases we find it an essential factor entering into the course of treatment.

It is generally understood that every

square inch of air at sea level has a pressure of fifteen pounds; that is, it will support a column of mercury one inch square and thirty inches in height, a weight of fifteen pounds. This great weight of the atmosphere, which is insensible to us, would be difficult to understand if we did not observe the physical phenomena produced by it daily—for example, the common water

pump, which will raise water to the height of only thirty-four feet because a volume of water of that height is equal to the atmospheric pressure without; the water spout, in which volumes of water are carried into the atmosphere in a few seconds by a vacuum produced in the air over large bodies of water; the pneumatic dispatch, which is used in London not only to carry messages but parcels of merchandise; the destruction of large buildings by whirlwinds, and the great disasters brought about by hurricanes and tornadoes.

The effects of pressure upon man are exhibited every time he breathes, since it performs the chief work of inspiration. When the muscles of the chest have contracted and brought about expiration, they again relax, allowing the thoracic cavity to expand, producing a vacuum within, which is filled at once by the air dropping into the lungs. That very common and troublesome complaint known as hiccoughs is produced by atmospheric pressure: the spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm produces a sudden vacuum in the chest cavity with a simultaneous rushing in of the outside air, which as it passes the larynx produces the sound always accompanying such a condition.

That process of cupping so commonly used to relieve the congestion of internal organs is brought about by removing the atmospheric pressure from certain parts of the skin, which soon become filled with blood, and if the skin has been scarified before the cup is put on the blood exudes from the surface and the process is called wet cupping.

Compressed air drives the blood from the skin to the center of the body, thereby increasing its functions: secretion and excretion will be increased, general nutrition improved, respiration become easier, and the vital capacity of the chest be increased. In the disease known as atelectasis, in which the lungs collapse; in partial consolidation of the lungs following pneumonia or the grip; in cases of asthma, or any form of dyspnoea,¹ in which the entrance of air into the lungs is impeded, the condition is re-

lieved and the breathing improved by increasing the atmospheric pressure of the air breathed.

The pneumatic cabinet used advantageously in the treatment of certain diseases is arranged so that the patient may have the benefit of compressed or rarified air as indicated. By exhausting the air from around the patient and allowing him to breathe through a tube the external air we can get great expansion of the lungs.

It has been estimated that the skin which covers an ordinary human being undergoes a pressure of several tons. While we are unconscious of this amount of pressure, it would still be alarming if we did not know there was the same amount of pressure from within the body—according to the law of gases whereby there is equal pressure in all directions.

Water is eight hundred and eleven times heavier than air, but the fish does not suffer from the weight above it because it is suspended by the pressure from below.

Come with me into a mine and we will soon reach an atmosphere that has twice the ordinary pressure, or two atmospheres, with the following effects upon the various organs: respirations are decreased from eighteen to fourteen a minute and the pulse drops from seventy-two to sixty per minute; the amount of blood in the skin is lessened, also the evaporation from the same; the excretions of the kidneys are increased; digestion is quickened; little effort is required to breathe; in fact, all of the internal organs, on account of the lessened amount of blood in the skin, are increased in blood supply and able to do more work at secretion and excretion.

According to Parkes, men are able to do more work in an atmosphere that is dense, or compressed. Men working in the diving bell—containing dense, compressed air—suffer more upon leaving such a dense medium than upon entering. Hemorrhages from exposed mucous surfaces of the body and nervous troubles are among the complaints thus caused.

The fluids contained in the superficial vessels of the entire skin, that of the capillary vessels in the surface of the respiratory

passages and the alimentary canal, are held in position largely by a uniform atmospheric pressure. When this accustomed pressure is partially removed there is an exosmosis² of these fluids from the vessel wall—even blood, the same as when the cupping glass is used.

Having observed the physical effects produced in compressed air or in an atmosphere two or three times heavier than the ordinary, we will now notice the physical phenomena produced by rarified air.

As you ascend in a balloon or climb a mountain, you will experience what is known as "mountain fever," with other disturbances of the various organs of the body which are produced by being in an atmosphere of about one half the usual weight. Cassini believed the air at 15,640 feet (or about the height of Potosi in Bolivia), to be one half rarer than that at the level of the ocean. Death will rapidly follow after an animal has been placed in the receiver of an air pump where the air has been completely or even partially exhausted.

Pickford says that the air decreases in geometrical progression as you ascend; thus, one cubic foot at the level of the sea becomes two at the height of three miles and four cubic feet at six miles. The atmosphere loses one pound in weight when you have ascended to the height of two thousand feet.

The first symptoms noticed are an increase in the number of respirations from eighteen to thirty; the heart-action increases from seventy-two beats to one hundred and twenty. It has been estimated that the pulse beats are increased from eighteen to thirty per minute at an altitude of nine thousand feet, which would mean an increase of respiration from four to seven per minute. Evaporations from the skin and lungs are increased; the superficial vessels of the body are dilated and become filled with blood; the vital capacity of the chest, which in the average man should be two hundred and twenty-five cubic inches, is much lessened; the excretion from the kidneys is lessened—a fact due to the increased evaporations from the skin and lungs; the limbs feel heavy, and muscular energy is generally im-

paired. There being gases within the body, according to their law we find that they too expand and in this way cause pressure upon the vital organs. This may be appreciated when the swimming bladder of a fish expands and bursts from the distension of the air if it be brought suddenly from the deep water to the surface. If there be slow ascension from the denser medium to the lighter, the fish is benefited by the natural power of adaptation from interchange of gases and does not suffer death.

There is headache, which is, no doubt, due to anæmia, or deficient blood supply; mouth breathing becomes necessary on account of the diminished amount of oxygen in the air; all the muscles of inspiration show an effort on the part of nature to compensate for this deficiency; the stomach (if never before) now attracts our attention and there is little desire for food, and nausea is produced from the little that is taken.

"Mountain fever" is a name given by travelers, who usually suffer from a slight rise of temperature by the thermometer, and can be accounted for by the high nervous tension produced by nature's extra effort at accommodation. The more suddenly you reach a high altitude or come into contact with rarified air, the more pronounced are these physical phenomena in healthy individuals. Sudden changes in altitude would hasten a fatal termination of diseases from which any were suffering.

All of those diseases which we find relieved by increasing atmospheric pressure would be aggravated if a high altitude were suddenly reached, but in such cases as suffering from the disease known as emphysema,³ where we want to get air out of the lungs, rarified air meets the requirements. In all those diseases producing congestion of the internal organs, the trouble would be alleviated by a high altitude, while the compressed air would be injurious. Some of the contra-indications which arise against high altitudes are as follows: acclimatization is difficult with the aged; the stimulating effect increases the irritability of nervous people, followed by wakefulness and rapid heart-action with or without

organic disease, and predisposition to hemorrhages. The benefits of mountain air may be attributed to the intensity of sunshine, which increases with the altitude, the light, elastic, and transparent properties of the air, with the general lowering of the hygrometer⁴, thermometer, and barometer.

Whimper, in his travels among the Andes, found that by ascending slowly or remaining stationary at a point which at first caused unpleasant sensations these physical disturbances were only transitory and the temperature would soon become normal, the desire for food return, and the increased heart-action disappear; but the increased respiration and lessened muscular power would be the last of the unpleasant symptoms to pass away.

The experience of every person traveling for pleasure should be a powerful lesson to those invalids who are seeking to overcome disease and regain their health. The consumptive, with already feeble digestion and a quickened respiration and circulation, would soon find that with labored breathing caused from the diminished amount of oxygen and volume of air, with hectic flush and rise of temperature, his afflictions were now worse than before, and a sudden termination of the disease in death would be the result. Fortunately, the means of travel are not such as to usher these unfortunate and ill-advised sufferers into high altitudes suddenly, though still slower means of travel than we have would be better for the invalid.

The air of the mountains is healthy and brings health to many who visit them, and those seekers after health should be thankful that there is no rapid transit into the mountains and be content with the slowest way of ascending them. The therapeutics⁵ of change of altitude with the sick correspond with the therapeutics of ipecac, which if taken in small doses at frequent intervals will alleviate a nauseated stomach, but if taken in full doses will produce the same stomach-disturbances that it previously relieved.

Man is so arranged that he soon develops a resisting power or immunity against cer-

tain diseases, and against unusual atmospheric conditions. By the use of opiates, in a few week's time man may, by increasing the dose, soon accustom himself without harm to a quantity which at first would have proved fatal. So with environment, or man's physical surroundings—those which at first seem detrimental, after a time become beneficial. When passing from one climate to another, some little time is necessary for one to be acclimated, on account of the time which nature requires to accommodate herself to the new surroundings. In this process of accommodation nature can be greatly assisted in her work by the habits of the individual being changed according to environment; for example, the inhabitants of the frigid zone requiring the flesh of animals as food to produce heat for overcoming the cold, would be obliged in the tropical regions to abandon these heat-producing articles of diet and instead use the food consisting of fruits and vegetables common to the natives of warm climates. The same rule holds regarding diet in traveling from a hot climate to a cold. Man finds acclimation a difficult process and often accompanied by disease, unless some hygienic precautions are taken in the direction of diet, clothing, and location.

To-day we find man adapting himself to climatic conditions more easily than ever before on account of his knowledge of sanitary science and his willingness to adopt prophylactic⁶ measures. The marshy districts are rendered inhabitable by draining; the water which conveys the germs of infectious diseases is rendered harmless by boiling; the barometric, hygrometric, and thermometric changes are prevented from causing ill health by the regulating of diet, clothing, and habits. Many of the heretofore supposed climatic diseases are now considered infectious, being produced by pathogenic organisms, and may occur in any climate under favorable conditions.

IV.

THE DISEASES IT BRINGS TO MAN.

WHEN the functional activity of any organ is lessened, or continually interfered with,

disease is likely to be developed. Abnormal conditions may depend upon mechanical irritation such as is produced by the floating dust of minerals and metals, and the fine particles given off from vegetables and animals. When these are continually inhaled, they irritate the mucous surfaces of the bronchial tubes and not only predispose to, but produce, disease.

Among grain shovelers we have what is known as the "scoopers' pneumonia," often followed by consumption. The stone cutter may for a time suffer from bronchial troubles, but it eventually ends in phthisis.⁷ There is the miners' asthma, which comes from the dust of the mine. Workers in steel, iron, copper, tin, and glass are often not only afflicted with acute disturbances of the lungs, but eventually suffer from chronic and fatal affections of these organs. In the manufacture of cigars, sugar, and cotton and woolen goods the workers often are troubled with the spitting of blood and other symptoms which are the beginning of lung disease. Poisoning from chemicals may produce diseases. Makers of matches, who are exposed to the fumes of phosphorus, suffer from disease of the bones; and painters may, from the fumes of certain paints or colors, suffer from certain diseases, such as lead and arsenic poisoning. It is well known that green wall paper, or artificial flowers and other ornaments on which arsenic has been used for coloring, have caused persons to suffer from arsenical poisoning by the absorption of this drug. The atmosphere is contaminated by the poisonous fumes or particles of dust from the various trades; and, although at first invisible and incomprehensible, the evil effects are positive. In these affections, as in others, we find immunity is developed, or that almost unlimited degree of tolerance whereby many are kept from the numerous ailments to which they were susceptible at first.

Little smoke, gas, or dust is required to irritate the membrane of the nose and throat sufficient to induce sneezing, coughing, or difficulty in breathing. The smoke of a cigar, the lighting of a match, a little marsh

gas, will not only distress some but in other persons will produce a violent attack of asthma. The beginner at cigar making in a few days suffers from dizziness and faintness due to the inhalation of nicotinic vapors, which to a certain degree produce this form of intoxication.

From the centralization of the people, as well as from the various manufactories and industries, we may expect to find the great mortality which is due to many of the agencies above mentioned, brought to man through the air which he has previously rendered impure.

The chemical composition of the air is usually definite, and atmospheric pressure is usually constant; when there is great variation in either, disease may result. Among chemical impurities besides the carbonic acid gas we find ammonia and sulphureted and carbureted hydrogen. It is easy enough to see how chemical impurities, such as dust and mineral particles, cause disease; but poisonous gases are just as frequent and active agents in producing disease, although not so apparent.

The Florida State Board of Health allows no drainage of low land or grading of streets between May 1 and November 15, of any year, in town or city. Visit a town where the streets are dug up and drains open, and you will notice simultaneously the outbreak of such diseases as dysentery, diarrhea, typhoid fever, and if cholera be present it spreads like forest fire.

Some would have us believe that certain of the above diseases which affect the digestive tract must always be produced primarily through water and food; but there is the best of evidence to show that this is not always true. Water and food may be affected secondarily through the atmosphere.

Some countries require quarantines because they have dirty streets and unsanitary conditions. From this we may infer not only that there is danger in the gases which arise from such streets, but that they favor germ development, and predispose the inhabitants to epidemic disease.

Whenever the vitality of a plant is lowered fungi are more apt to develop, just as

we find germ disease beginning when the vitality of a person is weakened. It has been found that the shanking of grapes when grown in a greenhouse is due to a fungus eventually developed by the lessened vigor of the plant. In the London *Journal of Horticulture*, which speaks of this fungus as now being a certainty, it is called *polnactis cinerea*.⁸ This fungus attaches to the stem of the bunch near its junction with the main branch. Decay begins and the grapes never ripen. The cause of this trouble with grapes, like many diseases affecting mankind, was formerly believed to be due to the soil, air, water, or to the artificial manner of treatment, but has recently been discovered by bacteriologists.

It is easy to comprehend the chemical effects of air upon inorganic substances such as rocks, for we know that by constant contact the particles of air produce decay and the hard stone becomes dust. In limestone districts the neighborhood is covered with the dust which is formed by the action of the carbonic acid gas upon the lime, giving us carbonate of lime, of which the dust consists. If we wish the granite hills and the rocky cliffs to last forever we must keep them from the air; because we find the exposed surface of them all to be checkered

and crumbling. The hardest of rocks are influenced in time, while those kept under water last much longer. The alterations go on slowly, quietly, but surely, in the inorganic world. We need not doubt, therefore, that the chemical action of the atmosphere from the gases, constant and variable, influences the organic world (plants and animals) as destructively and in less time than it does the inorganic world.

Gases of ill ventilated rooms, or of any locality, impoverish the blood by interfering with the interchange of gases. When foreign gases are in excess, the blood is unable to absorb the amount of oxygen necessary for its power to eliminate those substances which would be injurious if allowed to remain longer in the body. Catarrh, colds, with anæmia and general debility, are produced and aggravated by these gases. Although imperceptible they are the direct cause of very many serious diseases.

When we think of the large variety of disturbances that come from the inhalation of poisonous gases, which act as depressants to the circulatory and respiratory systems, which lessen nervous energy and cripple various organs in their functions, we can then better understand how we offer good soil in which the various bacteria can develop.

SUNDAY READINGS.

SELECTED BY BISHOP VINCENT.

THE LIFE OF PEACE.

"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee: because he trusteth in Thee."—Isa. xxvi. 3.

[March 1.]

FEW things in Holy Scripture are more consoling and more full of teaching than this statement of the text. In the midst of the thrilling description of a tremendous triumph, in the midst of the startling statements of the final establishment of the city of God, we are suddenly reminded, lest we should think that high things and simple things do not go together

in the divine mind, that the life of peace in our pilgrim journey may be a very real thing—as real as it is in the Mount Zion of the future, though not, of course, because of our frailty, so complete; that it springs from precisely the same source as that from which it will take its life in eternity; that it springs from its trust in God. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee: because he trusteth in Thee."

It is worth while to pause for a moment, brethren, to remind ourselves what stress is laid in Scripture upon the habit of *trust*.

Naturally, we find this brought out most distinctly in those writings which deal more than others with the interior and spiritual life—in the prophets and the Psalms. "Some put their trust in chariots, and some in horses, but we will remember the name of the Lord our God." Or again, "My God, I have put my trust in thee; oh, let me not be confounded!" "Oh, how plentiful is Thy goodness . . . that Thou has prepared for them that put their trust in Thee!" "The Lord delivereth the souls of His servants, and all they that put their trust in Him shall not be destitute." "Put thou thy trust in the Lord, and be doing good." "The Lord shall stand by them and save them . . . because they have put their trust in him." "I will not trust in my bow . . . but it is Thou that savest us." And then here is the statement of the miserable fall of the wicked accounted for in this way: "Lo! this is the man that took not God for his strength, but trusted unto the multitude of his riches, and strengthened himself in his wickedness." Here again is the cry of a religious mind: "I will dwell in thy tabernacle for ever, and my trust shall be under the covering of Thy wings," or, "The righteous shall rejoice in the Lord, and put his trust in Him, and all they that are true of heart shall be glad." And again in a beautiful image, in which God is represented as the mother bird sheltering her young, "He shall cover thee with His feathers, and under His wings shalt thou trust." Or again, in another period of psalmody, the sweet singer of Israel teaches, "It is better to trust in the Lord than to put any confidence in man," or again, he feels that he can fearlessly meet those who jibe at higher things: "So shall I make answer unto my blasphemers, for my trust is Thy Word." And not to multiply quotations from the psalmist—for they flash across the memory from almost every Psalm—who can forget the triumphant description of those who are "good and true of heart"? "They that put their trust in the Lord shall be even as the Mount Zion, which may not be removed, but standeth fast forever."

It is perhaps worth while to remember

that the same is the case with the prophets. "I will trust, and not be afraid," is the cry of Isaiah. "Who is among you," again he crieth to those who in a dark time have not forsaken religion—"who is among you that feareth the Lord, that obeyeth the voice of his servant, that walketh in darkness, and hath no light? Let him trust in the name of the Lord, and stay upon his God."

The same truth comes out in Jeremiah, amid all of his sadness, and in the lesser prophets, and one of the most beautiful prophecies of Malachi dwells upon the fact that in the name of the Messiah the time shall come that not only the Jews, but the Gentiles—the nations—shall trust. And can we forget how the great apostle, in writing to his disciple Timothy, assigns this attitude of soul as the true account of the endurance of apostolic trial? "For therefore we both labor and suffer reproach, because we trust in the living God, who is the Saviour of all men, specially of those that believe." Do we sufficiently take into our minds the importance attached in Holy Scripture to the spiritual attitude of trust in God?

It does not seem unreasonable, surely, that this should be so, if we question the fundamental facts of our own nature. There is something in us which demands the exercise of trust if things are to go on rightly at all. Society cannot long be held together unless there is some exercise of trust between man and man. The miserable suspiciousness which forms so marked a characteristic in human nature, and especially in English human nature, although it finds grounds enough for justification in much of human action, is still a sad mark of the fall. An overtrusting nature is likely enough to be the victim of saddening surprises, likely enough to suffer from the liar and the cheat, likely enough to receive at times severe shocks and to undergo bitter disappointments, but at least it will have about it characteristics of generosity and springs of nobleness which are scarcely to be hoped for in the habitually suspicious.

[*March 8.*]

It is equally striking, and naturally so, that Holy Scripture should lay stress upon

faithfulness. For faithfulness is the correlative of trust. If, indeed, in any nature trust is to be a prevailing power, it is because in that nature there is some deep conviction that somewhere or other faithfulness does exist. "I have declared Thy faithfulness"; "I will make known thy faithfulness"; "Thy faithfulness reacheth unto the heavens"; "In faithfulness Thou has afflicted me"; such are statements of various psalmists in speaking of God. "Righteousness shall be the girdle of his loins, and faithfulness the girdle of his reins"; such is Isaiah's description of the Savior. "I will even betroth thee unto Me in faithfulness"; such is the promise of God by Hosea to His repentant church. And when the Divine Christ, speaking out of eternity by St. John, would exhort His church and His people to rise to the height of their calling, "Be thou faithful unto death," He says, "and I will give thee a crown of life." And among the revelations which are made to us in Holy Scripture of the character of God, St. Paul asserts categorically that "God is faithful."

Faithfulness, indeed, may be said to be the most beautiful and the most necessary characteristic in a true soul. There are many beautiful things in the moral world; there are all sorts of gradations of light, and all sorts of combinations of color; just as in the natural world the eye may delight itself in the variegated spectacle of changing flowers and coloring leaves, or in the constant and ever varying pageantry of the splendid heavens. So in human character. Even with all our sins and all our frailties, there is an unfathomable fund of interest, and there are inexhaustible resources of beauty. There are few studies so deeply interesting as the study of human nature. We know well enough that there is plenty to sadden us in such a study; and yet no man, unless he be a cynic or a fool, can abate his interest in a nature so interesting that the Son of God took it upon Himself, and that for it He died.

But besides this high Christian motive for an interest in human nature, to the spiritual artist it is interesting in itself. It is won-

derful to see the play of light and shadow, and it is delightful to discover brightness, and even beauty, where perhaps all at first seemed dark. Its attractiveness is in its variety. There are, of course, more or less broad characteristics which are the peculiar property of different peoples, or varying ages. There are certain lights and shadows which belong with more or less similarity of depth and extent to childhood, to youth, to middle age; there are lines of virtues or strands of sin which we seem able to track, in the main, through different nationalities—through Teutons or Latins, through people of the South or people of the North. Nay, among our own acquaintances, or those most nearly bound to us by blood, we may notice broad likenesses in virtue, and yet almost infinite variety in individuality of character. But however much we admire gifts and graces and beautiful characteristics, or incipient, or possible, or developed excellences in human character, there is *one* thing about which we are quite certain, and that is that the real ground and bond of all that is truly lovely—if that loveliness is to command our permanent admiration and our complete confidence—is that characteristic of unshaken truth and firm reality which can be relied upon, which assures us that what we admire has strength in it, and will last, which we call faithfulness. It is the bond of friendship, it is the heart's core of real love; it is the power which demands and draws out, and has a right to draw out and demand, the heart's best gift, which is perfect trust. It is that which to exist at all must exist without a flaw. It lies behind the nature of moral things, as interminable, unchanging space lies behind our atmosphere and our stars. It has to be taken for granted; it is so real, it has to be practically forgotten in the moral union between hearts and hearts. It is like the air we breathe, or the earth we tread upon, or the light by which we see the material universe. We hardly reason about it, or think of it, or discuss it. In the real union of moral nature with moral nature, and soul with soul, there it is, there it must be, or all is lost. As nothing in the moral world is so

odious, or destructive of human happiness and human goodness, as lightness and inconstancy, so nothing is so necessary, nothing so beautiful, as faithfulness.

[March 15.]

Now, one chief point in religion undoubtedly is a *sense of dependence*. Man cannot stand alone; to be self-dependent, for him, is out of the question; he is born into a society; it is a mere trick of imagination which has led men to picture the individual man as the unit of the race. His upward aspirations, his longings for a higher life, his yearnings for better things, all point to the fact that there is One above him to Whom he must cling; and if (by impossibility) there were no God, man, by the inherent necessity of his nature to cling in some sort to some one greater and stronger than himself, would be evidently the most unfortunate of animals. But for the development of man's higher self there is more than mere clinging needed, there is something which has in it a moral element, something that implies an effort of the will, something that necessitates a surrender of the affections—there is trust.

Perhaps it is worth while to remember some of the reasons why there is this need of trust. Among the most certain of all phenomena are "change and chance." Mankind in all ages, in their poetry, in their philosophy, have exerted the powers of thought and speech to the utmost to hide this severe fact from their eyes in the public theaters of life, and to bring home in the saddest songs of sweet singers, and the most pointed phrases of deep thinkers, how much it presses upon each individual life. It is so subtle, it is so quiet, it is so steady, it is so persistent, that sometimes we scarcely perceive it, and now and again we are arrested by its consequences, and awaken to find how much it has done for us, and are filled with despair or dismay. Change is evident in the natural world, brought into distinct evidence from time to time by some great catastrophe which is really only the consequence of unflagging change. Change is evident in modes of thought, in ideas, in opinions, in

tastes, in ideals—in all, in fact, that influences or guides the intellectual atmosphere of life. Change is evident—need we say it?—in our own individual lives, in the character of the judgments we form, in the way we look at things, in the ambitions we cherish, in the hopes we foster.

There is one side of this, of course, which is filled with sadness. There is such a thing, there cannot fail to be, even among the best men, if they have hearts and affections, at some times a rising of regret. We cannot miss but have, at some moments, a memory, with more or less of sadness, of

"The days that are no more."

Indulged in to excess, allowed to paralyze the activities of life and the claims of the moment, this, of course, becomes morbid and wrong; but to be without it altogether—though, like other things, it needs to be kept in restraint—is to exhibit a shallow nature and a cold and callous heart.

There is a good side to this. Scripture speaks of the character advancing "more and more unto the perfect day." The strong voice of a healthy teacher advises us—

"Grow old along with me,
The best is yet to be;

The last of life, for which the first was planned."

But if the good side is really to prevail, if the sad view is really only to do its better work, it must be because, amid the "changes and chances of this mortal life," man has found an unchanging heart on which he can securely lean—man has discovered trust in God. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee: because he trusteth in Thee."

And then another reason for this need of trust is to be found in the terrible pressure with which the world around us at times bears down upon us. We did not choose the circumstances of life; they came to us, as we Christians believe they were appointed for us; but things seem too heavy for us at times. Either duties accumulate, coming hurrying up like flying messengers from distant quarters in a battlefield, telling of disasters and asking for orders; or opportunity slips from us before we have used it to the full, leaving us with the sense, an uneasy

sense, of duties unfulfilled; or men disappoint us, and a whole system of things on which we placed some reliance changes its face; or we are startled to find that, without quite realizing it, we have passed from a world of exuberant life and enthusiasm and hope into a world which seems to have more of the gray clouds of a winter evening than the brilliant coloring of the summer dawn; or the harder cares of life, with their trivial incidents or their necessary anxieties regarding others, have taken the place of stimulating hopes and emboldening dreams. It is then that we know how entirely necessary it is, in order to keep a young and vigorous spirit—a spirit capable of using the results of past experience; a spirit capable of guiding others and enlightening our own path; a spirit dauntless and defiant in the face of difficulties, untiring and energetic in the presence of fatigue; a spirit humble and unselfish and tender and gentle, yet practical and strong—it is then, I say, that we learn how, in order to have this, there must be a faithful God not far from us, and we must trust Him.

[March 22.]

Or, again, think of the constant changes of which every life must be conscious, in the varying play of thought and feeling which surrounds its own inner and central self. At one time, for instance—who has not known it?—the mind is all on the alert. It is capable of creating; the thoughts which commend themselves to it as exact and appropriate come almost unbidden. It has flashes of light—or, indeed, it may be truly said they are more than flashes; it has a heaven, illuminated from horizon line to zenith and from pole to pole. Time passes, perhaps but a short time, and all is changed; at best there are murky clouds, at worst there is darkness. The human mind is sensible at such moments how little it possesses of its own, how much it receives from another; and if we listen to the lessons it has to teach, we learn to trust in God.

To trust God, dear friends, is a duty as well as a grace. It requires, as I have implied, a moral exertion, and like all moral

exertion it is rendered possible by a disciplined life. If we believe in God, we must be learning steadily to overcome habits of fretfulness, fault-finding, despondency. We have to face difficulties as things meant for our trial and education—meant to overcome. We have to be ready to acknowledge our faults, and to learn any salutary lessons that may be taught us by the discovery of them through others, or by the teachings of God in our own hearts. We have to endeavor to keep before us, with such constancy as we can, the greatness of our end, and to maintain in our will and mind a purpose of dignity proportionate to that end. We have to take God at His word, and take Him into our counsels by prayer on all the details—sorrows, joys, hopes, fears, beliefs, and disbelievings—which crowd around our life. And deeper within our hearts, by the grace that He gives us, we may be quite sure that there will be fixed, with increasing strength and helpfulness, the strong and beautiful spirit of trust.

Well may we have it, for it is *the* Faithful One with Whom we have to do. We find Him faithful in the unchanging precision of the laws by which He governs the natural world; we find Him faithful in the unerring uprightness with which He witnesses to the majesty and necessity of moral law; we find Him faithful in the way He fascinates and awakens our souls by the reflections of His goodness which He permits us to see in the lives and characters of His creatures whom He gives to us to love and admire; we find Him faithful in tender responses to the longings of our uplifted hearts, once and again when we need Him. And if, therefore, sometimes His "way is in the sea, and His path in the great waters, and His footsteps are not known"; and if there are streaks of darkness here and there in the natural world, or in His moral government, or in the trials more immediately appointed for ourselves, can we not act—I will not say merely the dutiful, but the sensible part which we should act toward long-tried friends? Can we not see that if everything at first sight were plain there would be no room for generosity, no room for the moral recognition of faithfulness at all? Can we not learn that it is then

that He may rightly demand from us, and that it should be our highest joy and blessing to give, the spirit of an ungrudging trust?

[*March 29.*]

And what a difference does this trust in God make to us in the region of our affections and in the untraveled districts of the future! All pure and noble earthly loves, of whatever kind and wherever brought to us, by ties of friendship, by ties of dependence; every object given to us, in the course of the journey of life, to fill its own niche in the temple, in the sanctuary of our hearts, has a special sacredness all its own, bringing special joys, and laying upon us individual responsibilities, when we are living in that habit of constant trust in a heavenly Father. Why? Because He loves us so dearly and watches over us so carefully that every power and person who rightly and nobly calls forth our affections can be looked upon as a messenger from Himself.

We have each of us to face a future, a future which is dim with grave responsibilities, a future the details of which are certainly shrouded from our eyes. It is a future which means something of time that is still left to us with all its labor and sorrow, with all its uncertainties and danger, with all the power of stirring an imagination which is sure to be a sheltering home of fears. It is a future which stretches beyond the grave, which introduces us to the unimagined wonders of another world, which makes us tremble at

times to think that we, who are dependent so much upon one another, must be torn away from those on whom we depend; that we, who are creatures of sense and time, must learn to live where time and sense have no meanings at all; that we, who at very best know ourselves to be deeply soiled with sin, and do not know how deep the canker goes, must be prepared to face spotless holiness and the utter truth of the eternal God. How shall we face such a future? how here keep a quiet mind in view of the eventualities of our remaining years? how be peaceful in the thought of parting with those we love? how face the uncertainties of eternity and the unerring judgment of God? Ah, brethren, bending from the throne of His glory, sent by His Father to manifest His Father's tenderness, to enter into the sorrow of mankind, to take away the sins of the world, there came One Who has *trusted* Himself to His creatures, Who delights to call Himself the friend of sinners, Who has broken down "the wall of partition" that separated us from our Father, Who has made both one, and has taken away the writing that was against us, nailing it to His cross. Ah, through Jesus Christ we can learn how entirely we can trust our Father, and learning that in a world of change and uncertainty, face to face with the dim and mysterious future, we can find what more and more we want as life's journey is being traveled onward,—we can find the blessing of peace.—*W. J. Knox Little, M. A.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY PROFESSOR BERNARD MOSES, PH. D.
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

THE early history of internal improvements in the United States illustrates one of the most striking tendencies in the development of federal government, the tendency to enlarge the federal authority at the expense of the power of the states. This tendency is practically universal. The federal administration in all cases has been

weak at first, and has only gradually increased in scope and efficiency. This rule has been very clearly illustrated in the United States. In spite of the compressing force of a foreign war, the thirteen colonies, when peace was declared, were unwilling to be dominated by a supreme central government. Under the Articles of Confederation

the central authority exercised only very limited powers, and all matters of administration were practically in the hands of the several states. Even after the Constitution had been adopted the states were reluctant to surrender to the federal government the authority to which that government had become entitled by law. At the same time the federal officers hesitated to act except where the necessary authority appeared to them to have been clearly and specifically delegated to them in the Constitution. Furthermore, the state governments were jealous of the central government, and the condition of the federal treasury was such as to make great undertakings impossible.

These facts help to explain our early practices in making internal improvements. The Congress hesitated to assume responsibility, and the states were slow to appreciate the fact that they were not still supreme. In accordance with the earliest method, Congress authorized states, corporations, or individual persons to levy taxes and duties on commerce for the purpose of raising funds with which to construct public works. An act of this kind was passed August 11, 1790. It provided, among other things, that the state of Georgia might collect certain duties on shipping for the purpose of clearing the Savannah River of obstruction to navigation. Other enterprises were carried out on a similar basis in Rhode Island and Maryland. The essential feature of this practice was a temporary relinquishment by the federal government in favor of a state of powers which had been granted to it through the Constitution. The federal government alone held the power of controlling commerce and of levying taxes on it, and also held the sole right to expend the sums raised by such taxes, yet in cases of this kind the power to collect certain taxes on commerce and to expend the revenues thus derived was temporarily granted to the bodies that would have exercised it if the Constitution had not been adopted.

Some attempts to develop internal improvements were made in accordance with another method, but without remarkable success. Under this method a state plan-

ning to carry out with its own funds public works of general utility petitioned Congress to grant it lands from the national domain. The case of the Erie Canal furnishes an illustration of this practice. The legislature of New York passed an act in 1811 by which commissioners were appointed to ask Congress for aid in constructing the canal. Although Congress was expected to furnish means, the authorities of the state were to direct the execution of the work. To the commissioners, however, it very early became evident that it would be useless to solicit money, and in view of this fact they requested a grant of land. A new view of the case then presented itself. They discovered that no grant of land would be made to New York, unless at the same time lands were granted to other states. Here state jealousy appeared and made such demands that a useful work in one state could not be encouraged without encouraging a possibly useless work in another state. This condition of affairs was recognized, and a bill was drawn by the New York commissioners to be presented to Congress proposing that lands should be granted not only to New York but to other states as well, and that these lands should be taken from certain unappropriated lands in the territories of Michigan and Indiana. According to the provisions of this bill, Massachusetts was to have 1,000,000 acres, New Jersey 500,000, Delaware 400,000, Virginia 200,000, New York 4,500,000, Pennsylvania 900,000, Ohio 200,000, North Carolina 300,000, Tennessee 200,000, South Carolina 200,000, Georgia 1,000,000, Kentucky 300,000, and Maryland and Virginia, in common for the Potomac, 200,000. Altogether 9,900,000 acres of public land were to be granted in varying amounts to the several states in order that their mutual jealousy might be allayed and New York be permitted to receive federal aid. These grants were to be made in some cases not because there was any public work that was immediately demanded in the states, but because it was thought that the opposition of these states to the scheme proposed by New York could in this way be most effectually prevented. The bill, how-

ever, encountered another obstacle in the reluctance of Congress to furnish assistance to a state under any conditions. Thus the plan failed. New York constructed the canal from her own resources, and was not the loser by this turn of affairs, as may be seen from the fact that down to 1873 the earnings of the Erie Canal exceeded the cost, the operating expenses, and the expenses of maintenance by over forty millions of dollars.

In the second decade of this century two circumstances urged upon the federal government a more active policy with respect to internal improvements. These were the rapid increase of population in Ohio and Kentucky, and the great cost of transportation by any means at hand between the different parts of the settled country. As long as the difficulties of transportation remained there was necessarily manifest a tendency toward provincial independence, and it appeared to be one of the duties of the central government to check this tendency and to bring the several communities into closer relations of trade and sympathy. The building of roads and canals was, therefore, a political necessity, and the enterprise which pressed most immediately for execution was a road from the valley of the Potomac to the valley of the Ohio.

It had already been recognized that for the Atlantic States the ocean was the connecting highway, and steps were taken to increase the safety of its navigation by establishing lighthouses and obtaining carefully constructed maps. In this the federal government not only lent its aid to the furtherance of interstate commerce but also to the development of commerce with foreign nations. A further application of this policy was the building of the Cumberland Road by the federal government. It was consistent with action already taken with respect to commerce by sea, and it was in keeping with an agreement made with Ohio. According to this agreement Ohio for five years was not to tax public lands sold in that state, and Congress in return was to spend a certain percentage of the proceeds

of such sales in building a road to connect the Ohio River with navigable waters flowing to the Atlantic. The action of the government in this matter was logically consistent, if not constitutional, and on the point of the constitutionality of the action there were widely different opinions. Yet those who wished a strict construction of the Constitution were not in all cases opposed to the action; in fact, on the question of constitutionality the line was not sharply drawn between the strict constructionists and the advocates of liberal construction. President Monroe held that Congress did not possess the power which it had pretended to exercise in building the Cumberland Road, that the states individually could not grant it, and that it could be granted only by an amendment to the Constitution. He found, however, certain circumstances under which the federal government might support internal improvements, particularly when good roads and canals would promote important national purposes. He said:

"They will facilitate the operations of war, the movements of troops, the transportation of cannon, of provisions, and every warlike store, much to our advantage and to the disadvantage of the enemy in time of war. Good roads will facilitate the transportation of the mail, and thereby promote the purposes of commerce and political intelligence among the people. They will, by being properly directed to these objects, enhance the value of our vacant lands, a treasure of vast resource to the nation. To the appropriation of the public money to improvements, having these objects in view, and carried to a certain extent, I do not see any well-founded constitutional objection."

Regarding the constitutional power of Congress with respect to internal improvements, the views of Mr. Monroe underwent a somewhat radical change. In 1824 the Eighteenth Congress authorized the president to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates to be made of the routes of such roads and canals as he might deem of national importance. The bill provided also for an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for this purpose. After mature deliberation the president gave it his approval, with an apparent abandonment of the position which he had hitherto held concerning such measures.

In executing this act a board of engineers was formed who immediately undertook the surveys designated by the president. In 1825 they made their first report to Congress, indicating the practicability of establishing communication by water between the Potomac, the Ohio, and Lake Erie. A second report was made a little later, which set forth a general scheme of internal improvements. This survey was only one feature of the activity of the times in favor of improving the internal means of communication. The government was urged from all sides to build turnpikes and canals, and private enterprise was vigorously stimulated to the same end. But doubts as to the constitutional powers of Congress continued to interpose objections, and these objections found definite and forcible expression in President Jackson's message vetoing the Maysville Road Bill. In this he said:

"If it be the wish of the people that the construction of roads and canals should be conducted by the federal government, it is not only highly expedient but indispensably necessary that a previous amendment of the Constitution, delegating the necessary power and defining and restricting its exercise with reference to the sovereignty of the states, should be made. Without it nothing extensively useful can be effected."

As an alternative of the policy of making internal improvements by the federal government President Jackson recommended that the surplus funds in the national treasury should be distributed among the states in proportion to the number of their representatives, and that the amounts received by the several states should be applied by them to internal improvements. In view of the growing popular opinion that the federal government should undertake certain public works, this project and the president's free use of the power to veto bills made an unfavorable impression on the nation. It came to be generally believed that the president was hostile to the whole policy of internal improvements, and this belief aroused a determination on the part of Congress to carry out the policy in defiance of the president's objections. Under the stimulus of hostility to the president the party advocating internal improvements in-

creased in numbers rapidly until it appeared to be able to carry any bill over the presidential veto. Several bills for internal improvements were then introduced; and the first which was brought to a final vote, a bill making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, was carried in the House of Representatives by a vote of one hundred and thirty-six to fifty-three, and in the Senate by twenty-eight to six. The president submitted to the inevitable, and in spite of former vetoes waived all constitutional objections and gave his assent to bills making large appropriations for surveys, for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and for building and maintaining roads.

This turn of affairs helped to fix the national policy. This result was produced, however, not by some profound legal determination, but by the force of public opinion. It is not to be inferred from this fact that propositions concerning internal improvements were hereafter adopted without opposition. There continued to be objections, but for the most part they were supported on other grounds than the unconstitutionality of the measures proposed. In order to avoid the liability of encountering a veto, appropriations for internal improvements were included in the general appropriation bills. In this manner, without any regularly established system for carrying on public works, large sums were voted by Congress and in due time expended in different parts of the country. And it was often not so much the works constructed as the constructing of the works that was desired by the people where the improvements were made.

The popular desire for the spoils of governmental expenditure has doubtless been influential in furthering appropriations for internal improvements. The member of Congress has had few surer ways of winning the continued support of his constituents than by securing the expenditure of large sums among them for public works. Appreciating this, he has been diligent in attempting to make the appropriation for his district as large as possible, and in so steering the whole list of appropriations

that it might not encounter a presidential veto. The political advantages of internal improvements have been appreciated not only by individual politicians but also by the parties. The Republican party in its first national convention sought to reap some of these advantages by adopting the resolution that "a uniform system of internal improvements, sustained and supported by the general government, is calculated to secure, in the highest degree, the harmony, the strength, and the permanency of the republic." And in the Republican platform of 1856 it was declared that "appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors of a national character, required for the accommodation of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by the obligation of government to protect the lives and property of its citizens." This doctrine was reaffirmed in 1860. At the same time the Democratic party reaffirmed the second plank of its platform of 1856, which was that "the Constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements." The sharp line of distinction which existed between the parties with respect to internal improvements, as indicated by the declarations of their platforms, has finally disappeared. Neither party is at present powerfully restrained by constitutional considerations when it knows that its proposed action is approved by public opinion. And this is what will almost inevitably happen whenever a written constitution appears not clearly to warrant a course of action which the bulk of the nation wishes carried out. The written law that has stood for some decades is the expression of the will of a generation that has departed, while the public opinion or will of the present is a living force, whose spirit, if persistent, will animate the law and give it a new meaning. If not definitely amended the fundamental law will be twisted in interpretation to mean what it is desired it should mean. The expressions of the Constitution of the United States with respect to public works have not changed, but we

have grown to be a nation, and as a nation we are moved to do what other great nations may do; and in so far as the law has presented hindrances these have disappeared or are destined to disappear, if not by verbal amendment then by our reading into the expressions our later will.

The methods followed by the federal government in contributing to the progress of internal improvements have not under all circumstances been the same. In a few cases this government has undertaken works as the sole supporter and manager. In other cases it has been a stockholder in corporations where the effective management has remained in private hands. In still other cases it has encouraged the carrying out of important undertakings by making donations of land to the person or persons owning and managing the enterprise. Of these methods the first has been favored less than the others. This has been due in part to the vigorous adherence of our early officers and statesmen to the principles of individualism, to their disposition to prevent the government from taking positive action in affairs where there was reason to believe that individual effort would be sufficiently effective. The evident reluctance on the part of the government to assume the direct ownership and management of internal improvement has also been due in part to the consciousness of the weakness of our public administration, in which respect we stand, perhaps, lowest in the scale of the great nations. In spite of the somewhat obtrusive pride with which we have regarded our system of government, we have had a lurking fear that it would go to pieces if we gave it much to do; and in this fear we have hesitated to administer, through our public agencies, certain important affairs which the governments of other great nations have administered with marked advantage. We have been willing to remain without an efficient public service, and consequently without ability to develop and control directly with success the great works of internal improvements which in some degree testify to the reality of a nation's greatness.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH AFTER 1860.

BY RICHARD H. EDMONDS.

CONTRAST the South of 1860 and the South of 1865. In one case we see a country increasing in wealth enormously, adding over \$1,300,000,000 to the cash value of its farms in ten years, building more railroads than the New England and the Middle States combined, and increasing the value of its property from \$2,846,956,892 in 1850 to \$6,332,456,289 in 1860, and adding many millions in new factories and new banks. In the other we find at the close of the most disastrous war in the world's history a degree of poverty and woe which no language can portray. For four years contending armies had occupied its territory and proved that General Sherman was correct, if profane, when he said that, even at the best, "war is hell let loose." Desolation had swept over the land, leaving only blackened chimneys to mark the site where dwellings and factories had stood; fences were gone, farms were in ruins, and the soldiers who had given four years to battle returned only to take up the burden of life met by conditions more appalling than the people of any other nation had ever faced. Over the whole land poverty, and worse than poverty, despair, brooded. Debts had accumulated and the outlook for the future was more gloomy than even a Dante could fully picture.

Hundreds of thousands of those who had been the best men of the section had been killed or maimed in battle or wrecked in health, while thousands, unable to see any hope of business, went west or north to find a home. Then came the absolute demoralization of the labor system, followed by political misrule and debauchery of the state governments, with the most unscrupulous white adventurers using ignorant negroes as their tools to enable them to carry out every gigantic swindling operation which fertile brains could invent.

The census of 1870 showed a decline in

the assessed value of property in the South since 1860 of \$2,100,000,000, and the reign of terror, or reconstruction period, made another decrease of \$300,000,000 between 1870 and 1880; thus the South grew steadily poorer between 1870 and 1880. This, however, was but a part of the loss. The cost of the war, the destruction everywhere visible, the hundreds of thousands of the most vigorous men in their graves or permanently disabled or driven elsewhere to find a home, the South's share of national indebtedness, all summed up would mean an aggregate loss, if it could be expressed in money, of over \$5,000,000,000. How can we comprehend the meaning of such figures? This vast sum is eight times as great as the combined capital of all the national banks in the United States, and is nearly as great as the aggregate capital invested in manufactures in the entire country.

It has been stated already that in 1860 the assessed value of property in the South was \$5,200,000,000 out of a total of \$12,000,000,000 in the entire country, or 44 per cent. In ten years there was a startling change. In 1870 the South had only \$3,000,000,000 of assessed value, while the total for the whole country was \$14,170,000,000. While the South grew poor, the North and West grew rich as never before. In 1860 the assessed value of property in Massachusetts was \$777,150,000, compared with \$5,200,000,000 in the South; in 1870 Massachusetts had \$1,590,000,000 of property and the South only \$3,000,000,000. Such was the poverty of the South that in 1870 the one state of Massachusetts listed for taxes more than one half as much property as the fourteen states of that section could show. The assessed value of property in New York and Pennsylvania in 1870 was greater than in the whole South. South Carolina, which in 1860 had been third in rank in wealth in proportion to the number of her inhabitants, had

dropped to be the thirtieth; Georgia had dropped from the seventh to the thirtieth; Mississippi, from fourth place to the thirty-fourth; Alabama from the eleventh to the forty-fourth; Kentucky, from tenth to twenty-eighth, and the other states had gone down in the same way, while the Northern and Western States had steadily increased in wealth. In 1860 the assessed value of property in South Carolina, according to the census, was \$489,000,000, while the combined values in Rhode Island and New Jersey aggregated \$421,000,000, or \$68,000,000 less than South Carolina's. Of course the true value is always greater than

the assessed value. In 1870 the combined values in Rhode Island and New Jersey amounted to \$868,000,000, and the value in South Carolina was \$183,000,000. Thus while South Carolina had \$68,000,000 more assessed property in 1860 than these two states, in 1870 their wealth exceeded South Carolina's by \$685,000,000.

The census bulletins treating of the wealth of the United States bring out very clearly the South's relative position of wealth in 1850 and since then. Comparing the true valuation (not assessed valuation) of real and personal property by sections, they give the following:

Sections	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
New England and Middle States	\$21,435,491,864	\$17,533,000,000	\$15,200,032,687	\$5,591,607,424	\$3,130,989,851
Southern States	11,534,261,685	7,641,000,000	4,401,462,507	6,332,456,289	2,846,956,892
Western States	25,255,915,549	16,186,000,000	9,542,053,355	3,966,735,753	1,126,447,585
Pacific Coast States and Territories	6,811,422,099	2,282,000,000	834,969,958	268,816,602	33,385,900
Total for United States	\$65,037,091,197	\$43,642,000,000	\$30,068,518,507	\$16,159,616,068	\$7,135,780,228

As shown by these figures, the South (Missouri being classed in all of these statistics as a western state) had in 1860 about 40 per cent of the true value of all real and personal property in the United States, outranking the Middle and New England States combined by nearly \$750,000,000 whereas in 1850 the latter sections outranked the South by \$260,000,000. The value of southern property increased during the decade 1850 to 1860 over \$3,480,000,000 against an increase of \$2,460,000,000 in the New England and Middle States. That decade witnessed a marvelous advance in southern agricultural, manufacturing, and railroad interests, the extent of which can be appreciated by this increase of largely more than 100 per cent. The valuation of property *per capita* in the South in 1860, even including slaves, who owned no property, was \$568 against \$528 in the New England and Middle States. In the face of such facts as these, the South of ante-bellum days is still accused of having lacked energy and enterprise, and its people are even now charged with having been inferior to those of other sections in the development of their country and the creation of wealth. When we turn from 1860 to 1870 there is a marvelous change. The country's wealth has almost doubled. New England and the

Middle States, having grown rich by the war, almost trebled their property, while the South drops from the first place to the third. In 1860 it outranked the northern section by \$750,000,000, in 1870 it was \$10,800,000,000 behind. From such an overwhelming blow as this, followed by the still further decline during reconstruction days, it was not to be expected that the South could quickly rally. Everything was against it. The combined financial and railroad influences of America and Europe were opposed to the South and working for the development of the West. The public sentiment of the world had been educated by unfriendly papers to believe that the South was a country unfit for settlers or for investment of capital. Gradually a change came, and about 1880 some of the Southern States commenced to show signs of a revival.

Contrast the South of 1880, however, with the rest of the country. The South was burdened with debts, both state and private, its people hardly daring to believe that the worst was really over, its railroads in bad condition physically and financially, its manufacturing business very limited, its population largely in excess of any demand that could possibly exist for labor under the conditions prevailing, with but few banks and with few strong friends in the great

financial centers of the country. The North and West were at this time having almost unprecedented progress and prosperity. The tide of immigration drawn from Europe to the West by the aid of land-grant railroads, and the rush of surplus men and money from the East into that section had created an empire almost in a day, built great cities, opened up millions of acres of land, and furnished a market for manufactured products that taxed the factories of the East. Enormous grain crops in 1879 and 1880, coupled with an unusual deficiency in Europe, led to a new era in our foreign grain trade, burdened our eastern and western railroads with wheat and corn, seeking an outlet through the Atlantic ports, and everywhere, except in the South, was felt "the thrill of the music of progress, the whirr of the spindle, the buzz of the saw, the roar of the furnace, and the throb of the locomotive."

With such conditions as these before us must we study the record of progress made by the South since 1880 and compare its advancement with the growth of the North and West. To have predicted in 1880 that in the next ten or twelve years the South would develop its agricultural, industrial, and railroad interests more rapidly than the country at large would have been deemed too absurd to discuss. But investigation proves that what would then have been considered the talk of a visionary enthusiast has come to pass. The progress of the South, from whatever point we view it, has been more rapid than that of the rest of the country. If this has been accomplished despite the vast difference in conditions which prevailed in 1880, who shall set the measure of what will be done during the coming ten years?

In 1880 the South had of true valuation \$7,600,000,000 of real and personal property, or a little over one sixth of the total for the country, against 40 per cent in 1860. From 1880 to 1890, despite all disadvantages, there was an increase of \$3,800,000,000 in the value of the South's property, against an increase of \$3,900,000,000 in the New England and Middle States combined, the percentage of gain in the former, how-

ever, being over 50 per cent, against 22 per cent in the latter.

Since 1880, although the South is still practically without great accumulated wealth, her people have turned to manufacturing with a facility that not only shows that they are in no way lacking in capability to successfully compete in manufacturing pursuits, but, considering the limited capital, this section has exhibited remarkable genius in developing its resources under adverse conditions. In a little more than one decade from the time the work of development may be said to have begun, it is not a question whether Alabama can compete with Pennsylvania in iron, but rather whether Pennsylvania can compete with Alabama. Nobody now doubts that the South can compete with New England in the manufacture of cotton goods, but many do doubt whether New England can compete with the South. The lumber business has become a leading one in the South, and it is rather to the South than to the Northwest that the country will look in the future for its lumber supply.

Since 1880 the growth of manufactures in the South and their success have been more than astonishing. Up to the present time, as recently stated by Mr. D. A. Tompkins, the South may be said to have accomplished the following things:

"1. It has shaken off the idea of dependence on the negro as the laborer, and the latter is falling into the relation of helper to the white laborer.

"2. It has accumulated capital enough to undertake very extensive manufacturing without, in many cases, the need to borrow capital from the North.

"3. It has demonstrated that the southern man makes as successful manufacturer and as skilled mechanic as the northern man or the Englishman, and that the climate is rather advantageous than otherwise to successful and profitable work.

"4. In iron, cotton, and lumber manufacture it is not a question whether the South can hold its own against other sections, but whether other sections can compete with the South."

The permanent establishment and large development of manufactures at the North had a very great stimulus in the war. What the South has done in the last ten or twelve years has been without any special stimulus. With little knowledge of manufacturing on the part of the generation that has grown up since 1860, little capital, and little skill, it had to make a beginning under adverse political conditions, without stimulus of any sort, and in competition with the established industries of the North in their most prosperous condition.

Taking the last census publications, although several years behind the time, because they are the final authority universally accepted in matters of this kind, it is possible to compare the agricultural and manufacturing advance of the South from 1880 to 1890 with that of the country at large. The result is a remarkably favorable showing for the South. In studying these figures it should be remembered that the South had little or no immigration to help to swell the volume of its agricultural products, while other sections had the benefit of a large proportion of the 5,000,000 foreigners who landed here during the decade. Starting in 1880 with total farm assets, which include the value of farms, implements, etc., of \$2,314,000,000, the South made an advance by 1890 to \$3,182,000,000, a gain of 37 per cent. During the same period the increase in all other states and territories was from \$9,790,000,000 to \$12,797,000,000, or 30 per cent.

The total value of farm products of the South in 1880 was \$666,000,000, against \$1,550,000,000 for the remainder of the country. In 1890 the South produced \$773,000,000, a gain of \$107,000,000, or 16 per cent, while the gain in the rest of the country was only \$141,000,000, or nine per cent. With just one fourth as much total assets in farm operations as the balance of the country, the South had \$107,000,000 increase in production out of a total of \$248,000,000, or nearly one half.

On the South's \$3,182,000,000 invested in farm interests in 1890, the total productions were \$773,000,000, or a gross revenue

of 24.1 per cent on the capital; while on the \$12,797,000,000 invested by all other sections in farm operations the product was \$1,687,000,000, or 13.1 per cent gross revenue, only a fraction more than one half as much in percentage of production as the South's. It is impossible to get at the net profits, but these figures show how far ahead the South is in the gross product based on the capital invested. They show that for every dollar received by northern farmers on the capital invested, southern farmers received nearly two dollars.

Satisfactory as the progress in agriculture has been, the advance in manufacturing has been far greater proportionately. Ten years ago the value of the South's agricultural products was \$200,000,000 in excess of the value of its manufactured products. By 1890 positions had been reversed and manufactures led by \$140,000,000, and if mining interests be included the difference would be nearly \$200,000,000. What has been accomplished in the advancement of the South's manufacturing interests is, however, but the very beginning of its industrial life.

In 1880 the South had \$257,244,561 invested in manufacturing; by 1890 this had increased to \$659,008,817, a gain of 156 per cent, while the gain in the entire country was 120.76 per cent. The value of the manufactured products of the South rose from \$457,454,777 in 1880 to \$917,589,045 in 1890, a gain of 100 per cent against an increase of only 69.27 per cent in the whole country. The factory hands of the South received \$75,917,471 in wages in 1880 and in 1890 \$222,118,505.

In 1880 the South had \$21,976,000 invested in cotton manufacturing, with 180 mills having 667,854 spindles and 14,300 looms. Since then this industry has quintupled, and the capital invested aggregates over \$107,000,000, with enough mills now under construction to add about \$15,000,000 to this sum before the middle of next summer.

A few years ago cotton seed was regarded as a waste product—a nuisance to the farmer. Even as late as 1880 there were only forty

cotton-seed oil mills in existence, and the capital invested was but \$3,500,000. There are now 300 mills whose aggregate capital is at least \$30,000,000. These mills consume about 1,500,000 tons of seed a year, for which the farmers get \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The total value of their product is about \$30,000,000 a year.

The railroad mileage of the South has been increased by the addition of over 25,000 miles since 1880. Since that year over \$1,000,000,000 have been spent in the building of new roads and the improvement of old ones. The true value of property as reported by the census of 1880 was \$7,641,000,000, and by the census of 1890 \$11,534,261,685, showing a gain in the real value of southern property during that decade of \$3,800,000,000, the increase in assessed value being just about \$2,000,000,000.

In 1880 the South made 397,301 tons of pig iron, and in 1895 the output was over 1,700,000 tons. The South's coal production in 1895 was over 30,000,000 tons against 6,048,000 tons in 1880.

Some countries have iron and coal, some have timber, some have good agricultural lands, some a good climate, some have water powers, some other advantages, but no other country on earth combines them all, and to them adds, as does the South, cotton, which, in all its ramifications, is the foundation of what is probably the greatest manufacturing interest in the world.

This is a brief statement of the unequalled natural resources of the South and of the great wealth-creating possibilities of this section. It can be truthfully said that there is no other region on this continent or in Europe of equal area that has one half of the natural advantages for supporting a dense population and for the creation of wealth as the South.

The next great movement of population that the world is to witness will be southward. The conditions are all favorable. Heretofore they have all been unfavorable. It has required a quarter of a century since the war to bring about the changes that were necessary to make the South a thorough-

ly attractive country for northern and western farmers. All the questions relating to possible race troubles had to be settled; the prejudices engendered on both sides by the war had to die out, and the fact that the South could produce other things than cotton had to be demonstrated. The construction, after the war, of railroads through the West and Northwest by the aid of enormous land grants made it absolutely necessary that these roads, controlled as they were by the leading financial powers of Europe and America, should bend their energies and unite the influences of all the financial forces concentrated in them to turn population westward. The South was in no condition to invite immigration, even if it had been in its power to accomplish anything against such a combination of forces as were at work in behalf of the West.

Under these conditions, and with no influences of a similar character that could be put into operation in behalf of the South, all efforts to attract settlers to this section could only prove futile. The time was not ripe, and any careful student of the situation must have seen that, with the exception of Arkansas, Texas, and Florida, all efforts in behalf of immigration would only be wasted energy. As the tide of population from Europe swept westward and the surplus energy and capital of the East found their best field of activity in that section, it became the center of vast business activity and tremendous agricultural development.

But a great change has come and all the disadvantages under which the South has labored are being removed. The annual gatherings of the Farmers' Alliance a few years ago, if they have accomplished nothing else, helped to destroy the prejudices against the South on the part of western farmers. The farmers of all sections have become better acquainted than ever before. Western and northern farmers have learned through contact with southern farmers that there is no foundation for their prejudices against the South as a home. Prior to the establishment of the Alliance the farmers of the country were unacquainted. The western farmer knew nothing about the southern

farmer, and the latter knew nothing about the former. There was neither intercourse by travel nor by the press. The southern farmer read a southern paper, and the western farmer read a western paper. With the growth of the Alliance the farmers of all sections learned to know each other. Alliance papers published in one section were read in all other sections. Acquaintanceship brought about a better feeling, destroyed sectionalism so far as the farmers as a class are concerned, and broke down the barrier which, like an impassable wall, had separated the agricultural interests of the South and the West. This started the good work which many other things have since notably increased, and the result is that the South is becoming fully known to northern and western people. The prejudices formerly existing against it no longer stand in the way of a large emigration from the North and West to the South.

While this change was taking place a great economic change was also in progress. The farmers of the South were paying more and more attention to diversified agriculture, reducing their indebtedness and demonstrating that farming can be made profitable despite the low prices of all farm products ruling of late years. In the West, on the contrary, the low prices of grain and inability to diversify crops brought about serious depression in farm interests. Under these conditions both sections were at last in a position where immigration work could be undertaken with an assurance of success. During the last five or ten years there have settled here and there all over the South a few northern and western farmers, whose great success is now being made known to all their friends in their former homes. This is awakening a direct interest in the South in all parts of the West—an interest such as could be aroused in no other way.

From every section of the North, the West, and Northwest, and even from California, requests for information about the South and its advantages for settlers are being received. Items of news from several thousand southern towns and villages from Maryland to Texas pass before the writer

every day. The most striking feature in this mass of news—so pronounced that it would impress itself even upon the most casual reader—is the number of settlers reported from day to day as locating in the South. Here a few, there a few, a family here and a colony there—Americans, Germans, Scandinavians, and, in Louisiana and Mississippi, some Italians, but, most prominent of all, American farmers from other sections,—such are the points gathered as one hurriedly runs through the country papers of the South. This is entirely a new thing. A year ago items of this kind were rare. Now every issue of every southern paper has something in it about immigration matters and the incoming of new people, and even now thousands of western and northern farmers are settling in the South.

It is needless to say that this commingling of the people of all sections in the South must bring great blessings to our entire country. It means the complete obliteration of all sectional lines and the well-rounded industrial and general business advancement of our entire country. It meets the prophecies of the late William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who nearly ten years ago in a letter to the writer said, "The development of the South means the enrichment of the nation." The interdependence of the two sections and the reason why southern advancement meant northern wealth were probably never more graphically stated than in this letter by Judge Kelley, in which he said:

"The states south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, with their half million square miles of area, contain a wealth great enough for a continent—a wealth so vast, so varied in its elements and character, so advantageously placed for development, that these states alone can sustain a population far greater than the population of the United States to-day. Their products would be so different from those of other portions of the country as to afford the most profitable exchange, advantageous to all. And it is in these states that we must find the new and greater market for northern surplus, whether that surplus be in the shape of accumulated labor of the past, that is to say, capital, or the future productions of labor, or of labor itself, because in these Southern States, more than elsewhere, the natural conditions of success exist. As to the rapidity with which it can be done, the past growth

of the West furnishes the best answer. It was the building of an empire in the West that relieved and enriched the East as well as the West. The enormous energies, the 'plant' used in that task, unparalleled in the magnitude of the work and the greatness of the reward to all, is now seeking a new field of investment, and there is no spot on earth

sufficient for it and within its reach but the South. I do not consider that there ever existed in the West, great as its wealth is, or in any other portion of the country, anything like the natural wealth of the South."

In this light every one must rejoice at the wonderful progress the South is now making.

(End of Required Reading for March.)

CAPRI.

BY WALTER TAYLOR FIELD.

RISING from the purpling water
 With her brow of stone,
 Sprite or nymph or Triton's daughter,
 Rising from the purpling water,
 Capri sits alone—
 Sits and looks across the billow
 Now the day is done,
 Resting on her rocky pillow
 Sits and looks across the billow
 Toward the setting sun.
 Misty visions trooping sadly
 Glimmer through her tears,
 Shapes of men contending madly,—
 Misty visions trooping sadly
 From the vanished years.
 Here Tiberius from his palace
 On the headland gray
 Hurls his foes with gleeful malice,
 Proud Tiberius at his palace
 Murd'ring men for play.
 There Lamarque's recruits advancing
 Scale yon rocky spot,
 'Neath the moon their bright steel glancing,—
 See Lamarque's recruits advancing
 Through a storm of shot.
 But to-day the goat bells tinkle
 And the vespers chime,
 Vineyards shade each rock-hewn wrinkle,
 And to-day the goat bells' tinkle
 Marks a happier time.
 Soft the olive groves are gleaming,
 War has found surcease,
 And as Capri sits a-dreaming
 Soft the olive groves are gleaming,
 Crowning her with peace.

A ROMANCE OF THE STARS.

BY MARY PROCTOR.

CHAPTER I.

IN one of the many little dales around Sydenham, London, hidden amid a very nest of old oaks, was a seminary for young ladies, under the direction of Miss Amelia Inart. In by-gone days the house had been known as the "Grange," and the stately minuet had often been danced in its halls by ladies fair and gallants gay during the reign of bonny King Charles and the rollicking Cavaliers. The stone walls revealed many a hiding place where rebels had been sheltered, and like every grange of high degree it had a well-authenticated ghost-story.

The ghost presented the appearance of a young girl clothed in white drapery supposed to be her wedding gown, and she was said to haunt the west wing between the hours of eight and ten. According to the legend the maiden who was so unfortunate as to gaze upon this apparition during its nightly wanderings was bound to meet with a sad fate. Should she ever become engaged, her betrothed would die on the eve of his wedding day, the very misfortune which had befallen the young girl whose spirit now haunted the Grange.

The story had often been told in awed whispers to successive generations, how Pamela Wentworth had been wooed and won by a gallant young knight in the days of bluff King Hal. On the very eve of her wedding day, as Pamela was awaiting her lover's arrival across the woodland glades which formed the boundary of the Grange estate, she saw him crossing over a narrow bridge which forded a stream, thus shortening the distance by a mile or so. The horse, startled by some unusual sound, it is supposed, swerved to one side, and becoming unmanageable threw its rider into the stream. The latter, weighted by his military trappings, unable to help himself, was drowned. Pamela, overcome with horror at the sight, became hopelessly insane, and evening after

evening, at the same hour, she would walk up and down the terrace on the west wing of the Grange, gazing ever toward the scene of the fatal event. Then as she fancied she saw the tragedy repeated she would give a despairing cry, wring her hands, and moan for the loss of one she would never see again. This continued for a month or so, her parents humoring her in her whim, arraying her each evening in her wedding attire, and soothing her as best they could as she turned from the sight which tortured her at each repetition. The doctor had strongly urged her parents to take her away, but they could not resist Pamela's pitiful pleading to remain. It was but a matter of a few weeks more or less after all. She had become a wreck of her former self, her mind was a blank, each day being but a repetition of that one eventful occasion. Its harrowing memories were slowly breaking her heart, until one evening, as she turned from the terrace to rejoin her parents, she stretched out her arms to some imaginary being she saw beside them, and exclaiming with joyful accents, "At last! at last! you have come for me," she fell to the ground in a dead swoon, from which she never recovered.

With such a legend as this to enhance the interest of the Grange it was not surprising that the pupils at Miss Inart's seminary felt especially fortunate—for there is nothing quite so appealing to a young girl's imagination as a haunted house,—while, on the other hand, none wished to see the ghostly apparition lest it should mean a repetition of Pamela's sad fate for themselves. For this reason Miss Inart had little or no trouble in keeping the west wing sacred from intruders.

The legend was not generally known, and, in fact, it was kept as a profound secret by the senior girls, having been handed down from one to the other as each successive class attained the high degree of seniority.

The younger girls knew only that there was "some perfectly awful story" about the west wing, and that the best thing they could do was to keep at a safe distance therefrom. Doubtless by means of endless repetition the legend had been varied to suit the teller's imagination, but this only added to its charm.

The eve of the day a girl was promoted to the senior class she was invited with much mystery to the room of the first senior in the school. The invitation was written on black-edged paper, and the stamp consisted of a skull and crossbones. At the appointed hour, usually midnight, when it was devoutly hoped that Miss Inart and the school monitors would be wrapped in deepest slumbers, the "*débutante*," as she was called, was summoned by three mysterious raps at the door of her room. She arose, and answering the summons by saying, "My friend, I come," she cautiously opened the door and swiftly followed a white-robed figure which preceded her along the hall to a room specially prepared for this momentous occasion. It was in profound darkness save for the ghostly glimmer of a small wax light placed at the end of the room inside a skull, which had been stolen by some adventurous spirit from the class of anatomy and physiology. A promising student in chemistry had traced in letters of phosphorus upon the wall, "Your hour has come," and another senior with a view to artistic effect had elaborately draped the room in black.

As the *débutante* approached the center of the room her eyes were blindfolded and she heard the words, "Swear never to divulge the legend of the ghost." "I swear," was the usual reply, and the story was then most impressively related. Her eyes were then uncovered, while she was led to a window which overlooked the west wing and was warned never to look in that direction, nor to wander that way after dark.

In this way the story had passed from senior to senior, the secret had been religiously kept, and it would have been kept to this day had not a strange occurrence caused it to become more generally known.

It appears that among the new arrivals at

Miss Inart's school one year was a Miss Marion Cleveland, a beautiful young American girl who had been sent from her home in New York that she might have the advantage of a few years' education in England. The first two years had passed quietly enough, and she had become a universal favorite. She was one of those bright, vivacious girls, full of life and spirit, and dignified withal. To her the girls came with their sorrows and joys, knowing that she would sympathize with them and give them the benefit of her advice. Even Miss Inart relied upon her as she had seldom relied upon any other girl. Her honest gray eyes, the decided cut of her mouth and chin, the sweet curve of her lips, all revealed uprightness and strength of character. Her dimpling cheek and ever-ready smile told of the warm, responsive soul within, and none who sought her for sympathy went away disappointed.

She had just arrived at the period of seniority when my story begins, and had received the black-bordered invitation already referred to. She could not help smiling at the quaint conceit, but secretly she rejoiced at the coming mystery. With a beating heart she awaited the mysterious summons, and when the appointed time at last arrived she listened to the legend with a feeling of intense delight. To an American girl these English legends of haunted castles and ghostsgalore must needs appeal, and it was all so new to her that she positively revelled in the disclosures slowly unraveled for her edification by a senior who had a most prolific imagination.

When invited to gaze on the western wing, and urged to make the usual promise, she gently but firmly declined to do so. This was positively unheard-of in the annals of schooldom! The girls stared at her in amazement, they begged, they entreated, but it was of no avail. Miss Cleveland remained obdurate, and from that hour she became a heroine in the eyes of her classmates.

What was still more to the point, she had actually dared to assert that she would go to the western wing, climb to the upper terrace, and prove the truth of the legend for herself.

She had never seen a ghost, she longed to see something mysterious, and she was determined not to leave the Grange till she had had a *bono fide* encounter with this spirit from spirit-land.

The girls were horrified, yet secretly they could not help admiring the brave American. She was unanimously elected champion of the Spirit Club, as the senior class was called, and the girls looked forward with much excitement to the time when she would fulfill her threat.

However, Marion was not in a hurry to do so, for there were many difficulties to overcome, and she wisely decided that discretion was the better part of valor.

CHAPTER II.

STRANGELY enough, Miss Inart was in perfect ignorance of the legend, and often wondered why it was that she had had so little difficulty in keeping the girls from the west wing. Her only reason for doing so was because that part of the Grange was old and dilapidated and there were dangerous little pitfalls in worn-out staircases, tumble-down banisters, and unforeseen trapdoors not always securely fastened. For this reason she deemed it safer to leave that part of the Grange unoccupied until she could have it satisfactorily repaired.

Therefore the west wing had but one occupant. In a room overlooking the very terrace supposed to be haunted by the ghost of Pamela Wentworth Miss Inart had fitted up a small observatory for the use of the professor of astronomy, Allen Vance Douglas, a graduate of Harvard College. From this room he had an uninterrupted view of the heavens, and was able to pursue his studies in peace and quiet, far away from the disturbing element of school life. A fine telescope had been erected on the upper terrace for his use, and many a night he had spent rambling in star-land. Far away from the rush and turmoil of life, he enjoyed the solemn grandeur of the heavens, and in the stillness of the midnight hour, when all nature was hushed to repose, when the hum of the world's turmoil was over, he watched the bright stars drooping through the deep

heavens, and thus the hours went swiftly by.

"Ye stars, bright legions that before all time camped on yon plain of sapphire,

Who can tell your burning myriads, but the eye of Him

Who bade through heaven your golden chariots wheel?

Yet who, earth-born, can see your hosts, nor feel, Immortal impulses—eternity!

What wonder if the o'erwrought soul should reel With its own weight of thought, and the wild eye See fate within yon tracks of deepest glory lie?"

Overwhelmed at these wondrous truths, Professor Douglas felt at peace with himself and the world. The day may have had its cares and its trials, life may have seemed a weary burden, terrestrial affairs assuming an importance vastly in excess of their true value. The molehills of everyday life may have become veritable mountains seeming to crush him beneath their weight, but when the day was over, when he was free to seek the seclusion of his study, he would watch the twilight gently drawing the curtain of night over the face of the tired earth, till, as the shades of night drew on apace the lamps of heaven would gradually appear first in one part of the sky, then in another, till the firmament shone in a blaze of glory.

"Overhead the countless stars
Like eyes of love were beaming;
Underneath the weary earth
All breathless lay a-dreaming."

For him, these twinkling stars were as suggestive as the faint lights from a mighty ship far out at sea, telling us that it is crowded with human beings, though we cannot see them, nor even guess what they may resemble. In the same way the stars in the depths of space reveal millions of fiery orbs aglow with energy, possibly the center of other worlds such as ours, where nations war and die and lives are lived and lost.

As these thoughts passed through the mind of the professor one evening he took a small notebook in which he wrote as follows:

"We scarce know where we are; in the midst of many worlds our earth seems so small that it sinks into insignificance. We desire so eagerly to become great that we are always designing, always longing for

fame. Yet 'the paths of glory lead but to the grave.' What does it all amount to?"

With a sigh the professor closed his notebook and returned to his study, where he had been engaged in correcting the class compositions. It was a weary task, for he was vainly endeavoring to make his pupils contemplate the wonders of the universe in a grander, more poetic sense than is usually conveyed by text-books. Nevertheless, they looked upon their astronomy lesson as distasteful, and prepared for it in a half-hearted way, which was very discouraging to such an enthusiast on the subject as Professor Douglas.

As he walked up and down his study, considering the question, he wondered how it would be possible for him to communicate some of his enthusiasm to his pupils. He had a difficult task before him in undoing the harm done by his predecessor. The previous year the department of astronomy had been under the direction of a young English professor from Oxford. He was an earnest student, but although possessing a great knowledge of the science himself he was unable to convey it to others. His books on the subject were universally used as text-books in the schools, but they were far too technical for the average schoolgirl. Dry statistics do not appeal to them, nor mathematical calculations, as a rule; consequently this particular book on astronomy and its celebrated author became cordially detested by the pupils in Miss Inart's school.

After struggling for mastery for a year Miss Inart determined to engage the services of Professor Allen Vance Douglas, who had had great experience in preparing students for collegiate examinations. He had been only a few weeks at the Grange, during which time he had done his best to remedy matters.

As he now paced his study to and fro a bright idea occurred to him. He would for a while dispense with the text-book, save for a few absolutely necessary details, and would appeal to the imagination of his pupils, teaching them to love this noble science of the heavens. So far, the pupils of the senior class had been but lifeless automatons,

as it were, at the lessons on astronomy. Some who were the fortunate possessors of excellent memories recited their lessons like a parrot which learns by endless repetitions, others, less fortunate, stumbled through the recitations in a haphazard way, and the wonder only was that Professor Douglas did not lose patience with the whole class individually and collectively.

There was one girl, however, who had attracted his attention and made his work easier for him during this early period of his life at the Grange. Marion Cleveland was so thoroughly in earnest with her lessons, and had such a lovable disposition withal, that she had unbounded influence with her classmates. Many a morning when the astronomy lesson had promised to be an utter failure Marion's intelligent remarks and questions had revived the interest of her companions. She was not a bookworm by any means, but she was deeply interested in all that was beautiful in nature. As she looked out of the window on sunny mornings at the bright, blue sky, the fleecy clouds floating slowly in mid-air seemed to her like angel spirits winging their flight through space. At night, the starlit heavens appealed still more strongly to her imagination, giving her a desire to know more about the depths of infinite space. The glittering eyes of heaven seemed to be ever gazing upon this little earth of ours, in pitying love for the sorrows that burden mankind, and she could not help recalling the well-known lines by O. W. Holmes:

"And when the patient stars look down
On all, their light discovers
The traitor's smile, the murderer's frown,
The lips of lying lovers.
They try to shut their saddening eyes,
And in the vain endeavor
We see them twinkling in the skies—
And so they wink forever."

Once or twice during recitation hour Professor Douglas had noticed a look of rapt attention upon Marion's face, when he had wandered from the original text of the book and had described the glories of the heavens in his own language. It had seemed to him that this was exactly the feeling he wished to inspire in every pupil in the class.

If he had succeeded so well when he did not use the text-book, why not dispense with it altogether at one lesson in the week? Why not try a series of talks on astronomy, encouraging the pupils to ask questions, stimulating their imagination, urging them on to pursue knowledge for its own sake? He resolved to try the experiment the very next day, and with great care he prepared a brief extract for the coming lesson.

CHAPTER III.

HE naturally awaited the hour with some degree of anxiety. What if his experiment should fail? However, he could but do his best—who can do more? When the hour for the astronomy lesson arrived the members of the senior class filed into the class room and took their appointed places in good order. Unfortunately for the professor's plan, the girls were feeling particularly tired that morning, as it was the day after the initiation of Marion into the Spirit Club and they had had only a few hours' rest. They were as a consequence restless and nervous, and the professor felt slightly discouraged. He was still more so when Marion, at the request of her companions, remarked that owing to a little fun they had had the previous evening in honor of her promotion to the senior class they had omitted to prepare their astronomy lesson.

All expected a well-deserved rebuke, when imagine their surprise as the professor addressed the class as follows:

"Young ladies, I regret that you have not prepared your lessons, but your excuse has been so frankly stated that I am inclined to be lenient. However, I hope this will not happen again, or rather that the lessons may be made so interesting that you will look upon them as a pleasure rather than as a task. I have for some time noticed a lack of interest in the astronomy class. I may have been to blame for not making the lessons more attractive, while, on the other hand, you have not taken as much trouble as you should in preparing your lessons. We begin, then, on the understanding that we are both to blame. Now, I intend to try an experiment, and I

wish you to help me in making it a success. We shall put the text-book aside on one day in each week, and all I shall ask you to do will be to listen attentively, and after each lesson write a brief extract of all you can remember. This will teach you how to concentrate your attention, and help you at the same time to cultivate your memory. I wish you to have an intelligent knowledge of astronomy. I shall talk to you in a conversational way, setting forth the main facts, so that you may have a fairly clear idea of what you are looking at when you see the stars. You will never truly realize the wonders of God's universe until you possess a better knowledge of His works than you now possess. There is so much that is beautiful, that is elevating, which does not seem to appeal to you when you study merely from text-books. I wish you to learn to reflect, to use your imagination. Does it ever occur to you that we are a part of this mighty universe, and yet our solar system is but a mere speck in the infinity of space? that our earth is but an atom compared with the sun, the ruler of the planetary system? Have you ever considered how far away we are from the nearest star, our next-door neighbor, as it were?

"Miss Sturgis," he continued, addressing a bright looking girl who was apparently interested in his remarks, "have you any idea how far away the nearest star is?"

"Alpha Centauri is twenty-five billions of miles away," she replied, without in the least realizing the enormous distance conveyed.

"Can you tell me something about this star, Miss Ferris?" asked the professor.

"It belongs to the constellation of the Centuar, which is only seen in the southern hemisphere. It consists of two nearly equal stars close together, and so brilliant that the smaller, though giving only one third as much light as the larger, is still entitled to rank as a star of the first magnitude. Sir John Herschel found them both yellow, but they are now undeniably white. They are traveling onward through space at the rate of thirteen miles a second, according to the French astronomer Guillemin.

Alpha Centauri is computed to emit four times as much light as the sun."

"Flammarion tells us that Alpha Centauri is so far away from our earth," said the professor, "that sound would take more than three million years to cross the abyss between us. And if we can suppose a railroad made from our earth to that star, a train going at the rate of thirty-seven miles an hour would not arrive there till after an uninterrupted course of nearly seventy-five millions of years. Now, how long would it take," he finished, "for a ray of light to travel from that star to our earth?"

"Light travels at the rate of about one hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred miles a second," replied Miss Sturgis, "and it would take more than four years to come from this star to us."

"You are right," replied the professor, "but do you fully realize what you are saying? Are you conscious of the fact that when you look at Alpha Centauri you see it not as it is now, but as it was more than three years ago? Or let us reverse it and suppose the star inhabited, and among the inhabitants an astronomer. If it were possible for him to see our earth from Alpha Centauri he would see it not as it is, but as it was more than three years ago. He would not see our earth as it is at the present moment until that period of time had passed away."

"Supposing there are planets traveling around Alpha Centauri, or rather around the two suns of which it is composed, since it is a double star, with people on these planets, having a history of their own as the inhabitants on earth have. Could we see these planets across the depths of space we would observe events and people taking part in them who had passed out of existence two or three years ago."

"There are other orbs in space still further removed from our earth and attended by a retinue of planets. Among the inhabitants, if any, there may be astronomers who are at this very moment looking at our earth, seeing it as it was in the days of the discovery of America by Columbus, or dating even further back to a time when the earth was without form and void."

E-Mar.

"Thus, in a way, we may truly say that history repeats itself. Nothing that is done on earth can ever be forgotten. It is repeated over and over again by means of the light-waves traveling through space. Only the other day I read the following passage with reference to this same idea from a book written by a distinguished professor of astronomy:

"Events have happened on our earth, and have been forgotten, which nevertheless at this moment may be visible from some one or other of the orbs which people space, if only there are creatures on those orbs possessing enhanced powers of vision; and there is no event of such a nature as to be visible from standpoints without the earth which has not thus been rendered visible over and over again, as the light messages conveying its history have passed beyond star after star (in all directions from the side of the earth on which such events took place), no such event which will not thus be rendered visible over and over again hereafter as the light-messages travel onward into the star-depths for years, for centuries, for millions of ages until time shall be no more."

"Now, the conception of such powers of vision in creatures made by God's hands may be regarded as fanciful, though I apprehend that our ideas in such matters are very imperfect and feeble, and afford no measure of what is possible. But that the Almighty himself is cognizant of all these light-messages who can question? To Him who is everywhere, the light-record of all that has taken place on earth is being continually conveyed, the remembrance is ever present with Him, 'the eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good.' 'His eyes are upon the ways of man, and He seeth all his goings.' But, lastly, let us remember that even these thoughts, startlingly though they impress upon us the fact that nothing that is done shall be forgotten, are altogether imperfect."

"It is well for us to form some idea of the all-seeing vision of God, by speaking of the eyes of God, and by comparing His knowledge with that direct knowledge of events which we obtain by means of the sense of sight; but we must not forget that this mode of speaking is really as far from the truth as are the poetical expressions by which the inspired writers speak of the might of God's arm, or of His holding man as in the hollow of His hand. There is that continual record of events by means of light-waves traveling forever and ever through space; and beyond question the Almighty is as cognizant of those light-waves as of any event actually taking place in this world or in others. But His knowledge is infinitely more perfect and complete than any we obtain, even of the simplest events, by means of our senses. 'God looketh to the ends of the earth, and seeth under the whole heaven.'

No *thought* can be withholden from Him."**

"How quickly does a ray of light travel?" asked Marion Cleveland. "Because if it takes more than four years for a ray of light to travel from the nearest stars, how long it must take to come from the other stars, which are ever so much farther away!"

"A ray of light travels at the rate of about one hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred miles a second," replied the professor, "and it takes just about four years in coming from the nearest star to our earth, that is, the sun."

"Is our sun really a star?" here inquired Caroline Sturgis, who had only just joined the astronomy class, and whose ideas therefore were somewhat vague on the subject.

"Yes, indeed," replied the professor. "Our sun is the nearest star to our earth, and as Professor Young terms it, 'it is for us the grandest and most important of all the heavenly bodies.' If it ceased to pour forth light and heat upon the planets, our earth, which is one of the planets, would soon feel the consequences, for life would cease upon its surface. Our sun is a star, like the myriad stars we see shining in the heavens, but there are many stars far surpassing it in magnitude and grandeur. Every star in the heavens represents a glowing sun, passing through the different stages of stellar life. According to Lockyer's theory there are seven periods, suns ascending from nebulae and gaseous stars, through red stars of the third type and a younger division of solar stars, to the high level including such bright stars as Sirius; then descending through the more strictly solar stars to red stars of the fourth type (carbon stars), and ending in the group entitled Group VII. Another arrangement of the descending scale is as follows: 'The white Sirian stars were represented as the youngest because the hottest of the sidereal family; those resembling the sun, as having wasted much of their store by radiation, and being well advanced in middle life; while the red stars with banded spectra figured as dying suns, hastening rapidly down the road to

final extinction. This is Vogel's scheme, which is incomplete because it traces the downward curve of decay but gives no account of the slow ascent to maturity.'*

"We have wandered away from our topic, the flight of light, and I have not as yet given a reply to the question Miss Cleveland asked just now," continued the professor, "but I shall return to it in a few moments. Before doing so, however, I would like the class to enter the following statements in their notebooks:

"The first spectroscopic survey of the heavens was made by the Italian astronomer Secchi. Spectrum analysis enables us to affirm the presence or absence of certain substances in any light source whatever, so that we can say from the spectroscopic observation of a star's light whether or not it contains hydrogen, iron, copper, or other elements. Secchi examined more than four thousand stars, which he classified according to the character of their spectra into four types.

"The first is called the Sirian, and embraces all the bluish-white stars resembling Sirius and Regulus. These stars yield spectra with the lines of hydrogen very broad and dark, but the lines of the metals faint and difficult to see, or altogether absent. Secondly, the yellow stars, of which our sun, Arcturus, and Capella may be taken as the chief types. The spectra of these show the lines of hydrogen, but not so broadly or prominently as in the case of the first type; the metallic lines are, however, on the other hand, numerous and distinct. Thirdly, the orange stars, of which Alpha Orionis, and Alpha Herculis, and the variable star Mira Ceti are types. This class includes divers variable stars of long or irregular period. The spectra are crossed by a number of dark bands, very dark and sharp on the side nearest the blue, and shading off gradually toward the red end. Fourthly, the red stars, none of which are brighter than fifth magnitude. These have spectra crossed principally by three dark bands, due to the absorption of carbon, and shaded the reverse way to those of the third type. These are the four principal groups into which Secchi divided the stars.†

"The hotter a star is, very probably, the simpler is its spectrum, and it has sometimes been supposed that the white stars were the young suns and the red stars dying

*"History of Astronomy." By Agnes M. Clerke. Chapter on Stars and Nebulae.—*M. P.*

†"The Story of the Stars," pp.140-141. By G. L. Chambers.—*M. P.*

**"Expanse of Heaven," p. 203. By R. A. Proctor.—*M. P.*

suns. Not only has the spectroscope helped us to analyze the stars, but it has also revealed to us the rate at which they hasten in their onward journey through space. By calculating the amounts and direction of the displacement of the lines in their spectra, the speed at which the separate stars are moving toward us or away from us in the line of sight can be ascertained. By this means we have learned that stars are drifting through space at the rate of forty or fifty mile a second, and in the course of thousands of years every one of the stars we now observe will have shifted its place to the extent of many thousands of millions of miles.

"Yet so vast is the infinity of space that thousands of millions of miles measured upon it sink into insignificance. Aldebaran, *B* Andromedæ, Regulus, and Castor are receding from us at the rate of from twenty-five to fifty-eight miles a second. On the other hand, Arcturus, α Cygni, Vega, Pollux, and α Ursæ Majoris were found to be approaching the earth with an average speed of somewhere about forty miles a second. Then there are "runaway" stars, or flying stars, as they are sometimes called. Thus Arcturus "moves palpably through the heaven" at the rate of three hundred and seventy-five miles a second, and the velocity of μ Cassiopeiæ is three hundred and sixty three miles a second, while a star named Groombridge, 1830, travels at the rate of no less than two hundred miles a second. "Flying stars" can then no longer be regarded as mere intruders into stellar society. Whether or not belonging to it "for better or worse," they evidently at present form an important part of its mechanism." *

CHAPTER IV.

"As for the distances of the stars," continued the professor, as he closed the notebook from which he had been reading, "we only know the distances of twenty or thirty, perhaps, with accuracy, but of the distances of the great majority we are still ignorant, while of the thousands of nebulae we have not yet found the distance of even a single one. The great problem of finding the dis-

tance of a star was solved by Bessel, and a few stars have been induced to disclose the secret of their distance. It is possible now to answer not only the question what are the stars made of, the reply to which is obtained by spectrum analysis, but we can even say how far away some of them are. Bessel was nearly three years in determining the distance of the star 61 Cygni, the nearest star to us in the northern hemisphere. What good fortune it was that led him to decide upon this star!—for he had no means of knowing that it was the nearest star until he had made his observations. Strangely enough an observer in the southern hemisphere in pursuing the same line of work fortunately directed his attention to Alpha Centauri, which happens to be the nearest star in the southern hemisphere. Bessel concluded that the distance of 61 Cygni was sixty billions of miles. Fifteen years later (1853) the celebrated Prussian astronomer Otto Struve undertook the labor of a new determination of the distance of this star. Dr. Brünnow, the recent astronomer royal of Ireland, made a series of observations in search of a reply to the same question. Both astronomers, although working in two completely independent ways, arrived at the same conclusion, namely, that the star is forty billions of miles away. From the present state of our knowledge of this question we may therefore say that the distance of 61 Cygni is much nearer to the forty billions of miles which Struve found than to the sixty billions of miles which Bessel found.

"Now, we have come to reply to Miss Cleveland's question. It would be impossible to tell how long a ray of light would be in coming from a star unless we knew the distance of that star from the earth. Now that we know the distance of a few, we usually state that distance in "light-years." That is, in place of saying 61 Cygni is forty billions of miles from the earth, we would say a ray of light from 61 Cygni takes about six years in reaching our earth. For instance, a ray of light travels at the rate of 186,500 miles a second. Reduce forty billions of years to seconds and divide by 186,500. Divide the result by sixty to bring

*"System of the Stars," pp. 340-345. By Agnes M. Clerke.—*M. P.*

it to hours, twenty-four to bring it to days, three hundred and sixty-five to bring it to years, and you obtain the result in light-years. What do you understand a light-year to mean, Miss Ferris?"

"A light-year is one in which every second equals 186,500 miles, in the journey of light through space," replied Miss Ferris.

"That is right," replied the professor. "Consequently, as soon as we have determined the distance of a star from our earth we are able to tell how long it takes for its light to travel toward our solar system. Light reaches us in twenty-seven light-years from Aldebaran, or, in other words, when we gaze upon Aldebaran we see it not as it is now but as it was twenty-seven years ago. Its light may have been extinguished meanwhile, but the rays which started out twenty-seven years ago continue on their journey till they reach our earth and deliver their message. Light takes twelve years in journeying from Procyon, sixteen years from Altair, while Alpha Orionis, Alpha Cygni, and Arcturus are plunged into depths of space unfathomable by any method yet brought into use. Professor Ball tells us 'among the many stars we can see in our telescopes we feel confident there must be many from which the light has taken hundreds of years, or even thousands of years, in arriving here. When, therefore, we look at such objects we see them not as they are now but as they were ages ago; in fact, a star might have ceased to exist for thousands of years and still be seen by us every night as a twinkling point in our great telescopes.'"

"You were speaking just now of drifting stars," here inquired Marion Cleveland. "How is it that if the stars are all moving from place to place, some in one direction, some in another, and with varied velocities, that they do not come into collision with each other?"

"Because perfect harmony prevails throughout the universe," replied the professor thoughtfully. "This recalls those beautiful lines:

"See all things with each other blending,
Each to all its being lending,
All on each in turn depending,

Heavenly ministers descending,
And again to heaven upending.
Floating, mingling, interweaving,
Rising, sinking, and receiving
Each from each, while each is giving
Unto each, and each relieving each,
The golden pails. The living
Current through the air is heaving.
Breathing, blessing—see them blending,
Balanced worlds from change defending,
While everywhere diffused is harmony unending."

"During countless ages, the stars which seem so steadfast have been rushing onward through space at a rate compared with which the swiftest forms of motion known on our earth are as absolute rest. In every second the stars have urged their way onward, not resting for a moment. Yet centuries pass away, while the stars seem stationary to all ordinary perceptions. There are stars traveling as systems through space, family parties of stars, as it were. There are colonies of stars, where some are drifting away, while others pursue the same pathway through space. There are stars of a friendly tendency, which drift together; others which seem to have a mutual dislike and are hurrying in opposite directions. In this way the seven great stars in the Dipper will thirty-six thousand years hence have dissolved partnership, changing the appearance of this constellation markedly. The handle of the Dipper will be bent, and the rim of the Dipper out of place, for the reason that five of the stars are drifting in one direction and two in an exactly opposite direction. When I tell you that every one of these seven points of light is an enormous globe, not only larger than the earth on which we live, but thousands, or rather hundreds of thousands of times larger, you will realize what star-drift really means. Imagine these great masses, glowing with intense luster, rushing onward through space. How large they are we do not know. Again I read from an able writer on astronomy:

"We do not even know how far away they are, but we do know that they are so far away that our sun removed and set beside the nearest of them would not look as bright as the faintest of the seven. They may be so far away that our sun removed to their distance would scarce be seen at all, or would even require a powerful telescope to show him; but

that he would not be as bright as Delta, the middle one, and the faintest of the seven, is certain.

"If such a globe as our earth, only, were set aglow with a brightness so great that every part of her surface shone more resplendently than the piece of lime used in the calcium lantern (and one cannot easily look at that piece of lime so glowing), and this enormous mass of white-hot fire were set traveling away toward the nearest star of Ursa Major, or the Dipper, it would be utterly lost to view before it had traversed a fiftieth part of the distance. Then again, every one of the seven stars consists of matter like that of the sun. When we use the instrument called the spectroscope, distance does not prevent us from recognizing vapors of various kinds in the atmosphere of a luminous body, as long as the light reaches us in sufficient amount.

"In the case of the stars, distant though they are, we get the same sort of information. And thus we learn that iron, sodium, magnesium, calcium, hydrogen, and others of our familiar elements exist in the atmosphere of the stars, just as we have found that they exist in the atmosphere of our own sun. These seven stars, like our sun and their fellow-stars, are great masses of intensely hot matter, all around which there lies a deep atmosphere of glowing gases, including in the vaporous form many of those elements, such as our metals, which the greatest heat we can use serves only to melt, not to turn into vapor. You know that at a certain low degree of heat water is solid, at ordinary heat it becomes fluid, and at a great heat—much hotter than the greatest the hand can bear—water turns into steam, or vapor. Iron only becomes fluid at a heat far greater than that at which water boils. You can imagine, then, how intense the heat must be at which molten iron turns into iron steam. But in the sun and stars, iron and substances still more stubborn in their resistance to heat are turned into the form of vapor. The air of every star is a mixture of iron steam, zinc steam, calcium steam, and many other such fiery vapors, besides hydrogen; and all these vapors are so hot that they shine with their own inherent luster. Imagine an atmosphere such as this, where the clouds which form are sheets of molten metal, and the rains which fall are metallic drops.*

"Now let us turn to another wonderful group of stars which is drifting across the heavens. I refer to the Pleiades. With the unaided eye you can perceive seven, some have seen even as many as fourteen stars. With a good telescope six hundred stars have been counted, while in a photograph taken in 1888 no less than two thousand three hundred and twenty-six revealed their presence, and nebulous patches of misty light were revealed, clinging to the

stars and weaving a delicate tracery in the spaces between. Of the two thousand three hundred and twenty-six, all are drifting in the same direction across the heavens, but two seem to be hurrying on in front, while six are straggling behind. Yet the six stragglers are moving in the same direction, only more slowly, while the two in front are traveling more rapidly than the remaining stars in this cluster. What a marvelous thought! An army of stars, hurrying across space, with two couriers to make known their coming and six stragglers gradually getting left behind, as if they were fatigued by this endless journey. Onward, ever onward—and whither?"

"If the sun is a star, then it also is hurrying across space," said Caroline Sturgis, "and must be taking us along with it. Is that true?"

"Certainly," replied Professor Douglas. "I would like to read a beautiful passage on that very subject, which I came across yesterday in my notebook. I cannot recall the name of the author, but the quotation seems especially appropriate while we are discussing star-drift.

"The more one considers these celestial journeys, the stranger seem the adventures of the sun and his attendant worlds in their stupendous voyage through space. The journey is an actual one, for the sun is really carrying us toward the northern quarter of the firmament at least five hundred million miles every year. A railroad train does not more surely whirl us to our destination than by this great solar migration we are swept on through the abyss of the heavens toward the constellation of Hercules; only in one case the rate of speed is more accurately ascertained than in the other. The wildest imaginings of the eastern story-tellers, with their magic carpets and enchanted horses, appear spiritless in comparison with what science tells us of the wonderful flight in which the inhabitants of the earth are all unconsciously engaged. A celestial eye that closed in the slumber of the gods while beholding Adam enjoying the delights of Eden if suddenly opened now would look in vain for the pleasant fields and woods of Paradise. They would have disappeared together with their unfortunate inhabitants, and even the earth that bore them would be gone, vanished, leaving only the emptiness of space where that vision of happiness had been. The blazing orb that shone upon Eden would likewise have departed, and the sleeper awakened would find himself plunged in eternal night and the awful cold of sunless space. During his sleep the whole system would

*"Easy Star Lessons," p. 191. By R. A. Proctor.—*M. P.*

have passed on, leaving him behind millions and millions of miles, like an abandoned traveler in the desert. If there were no intervention of divine knowledge, the sudden sounding of the judgment trump would produce a most strange spectacle in the universe when troops of departed souls thronged in the wake of the flying earth, searching for the bodies they had left when the globe was in far distant regions of space. Who would not wish to view with an all-seeing eye the caravan of worlds on its way? Always gathering new material from the realms of space, adding comets and meteor swarms to its dominion, the sun sweeps on, and the obedient planets follow in wide circling orbits; but whither we are going and how it will all end even astronomers cannot tell.

"This is, indeed, a sublime thought. What, then, must be our thoughts when we remember that there are thousands of such systems, all pursuing an endless voyage through space. The mind is overwhelmed at the meaning of this display. As we gaze at the wondrous scene an infinite significance is found in the words of the inspired psalm-

ist: 'When I consider the heavens, the work of Thy hands, the sun and stars which Thou hast ordained, what is man that Thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that Thou regardest him?' The poet asks, 'Can the stars' motions give me peace?' and the answer must surely be yes. Let me finish the lesson with another beautiful selection:

'For in these, the most mechanical and therefore the least complex of nature's problems, we invariably find that constancy and stability which are the foundation of all confidence. As a child in moments of terror looks into its parent's face, and, seeing there calm and courage, trusts confidently that all is well, so man in moments of depression and helplessness must surely find rest in the starry heavens, an earnest to him of the great truth that caprice and uncertainty have no place in the universe, but that *his* life too is part of a fixed and stable purpose, emanating from infinite knowledge and power.'"

"Moral Teachings of Science," p. 11. By Arabella Buckley.
—M. P.

(To be continued.)

ROME AND ITALY.

BY RAFFAELE DE CESARE.

TRANSLATED FROM "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE ITALIAN "NUOVA ANTOLOGIA."

WHEN after the fall of Sedan and the establishment of the present French republic the troops of Victor Emmanuel took possession of Rome, the temporal power of the pope, which had existed with greater or less latitude for so many centuries, came to what now seems a permanent end. The natural desire of united Italy was to use as a capital that city which had always been the center of the nation. The gradual extension of the kingdom of Sardinia from Piedmont on the mainland to Lombardy and Tuscany, from Lombardy and Tuscany to Naples, Sicily, and Venice, and the minor duchies and territories which formerly divided the peninsula, found its culmination in the final absorption of the Eternal City itself, in September, 1870. This absorption was the certain result of the movement for Italian unity. It was inevitable. Only the presence of a French garrison acting under

the orders of Napoleon III. had postponed its consummation. And with the occupation of Rome the growth of Italy as a nation was complete. No important lands within her borders now remained alien to her control.

Though the pope had thus been dispossessed of his temporal authority his dignity could not admit the justice of an action which had been accomplished only by the use of military force. After the short and futile resistance of his Zouaves and personal guards he withdrew to the confines of the Vatican and formally considered himself a prisoner within his own palace. Such a step was logical, just as logical as the proceedings of the Italians on their part had been. The pope could not abdicate his temporal sovereignty without repudiating some of the most essential claims of the long line of his predecessors, extending back to the remote Middle Ages. Nor could the Italians be ex-

pected to restrain themselves from asserting their innate rights to the lands thus held. Political foresight would have compelled them, even had the desire been lacking. Consequently this action, which has its justification on the one side, cannot be justified on the other. It would be a difficult matter to affirm which party is right in the case, and it is this uncertainty and doubt which has been an element of confusion in the internal affairs of Italy from 1870 to the present day.

The large majority of Italians are Roman Catholics. None of them disown the spiritual primacy of the pope. Many of them believe in his temporal dignity, though the greater number undoubtedly do not, at least so far as it would separate Italian territories from the national belongings. These latter form the predominant party in the government. The adherents of papal temporal rule, though a minority, are still a numerous body and make up the clerical party. The natural head of this party is the pope himself, and as a matter of fact it generally takes its orders from the Vatican, even to the degree of actually refraining from taking part in Italian politics at all. This has been the condition of affairs in Italy for the past twenty-five years, a condition fraught with great danger to the state, inasmuch as it involves the delicate question of conscience, the most subtle and lasting power among the many powers wielded by man. Lately this condition has been aggravated, and antagonisms which might have been considered as passing away or slumbering have been proved to be only latent and watchful. The occasion for the renewal of active hostilities may be briefly shown.

It dates back to a letter of the pope addressed to the cardinal vicar of Rome. In this letter the holy father forbade the Catholics to take part in the political elections of the year 1895. The letter was not actuated by a sentiment of benevolence toward new Italy, nor was it opportune. It was considered unfortunate by the more conservative people, while it furnished new fuel to the extremists, clerical or radical. It gave occasion to the Italian government

to reply to it by suspending the *exequatur* of several bishops and denying concessions that were about to be made to several religious associations. The good relations which had lasted for about two years between the ministry and the Vatican were suddenly interrupted. Old and disagreeable polemics were revived, and Crispi had a deputy of the majority propose to the Chamber that the 20th of September should be declared a national holiday. This was the anniversary of the entrance of the Italian troops into Rome. At the same time it was given out that the government would take a large and official part in the celebration, and emphasize thus the twenty-fifth anniversary of that day, both in Rome and Italy. This avowal was all that was needed to incite the formation of committees, in the capital and elsewhere, to look into the methods and means of making the holiday a success—a holiday in which the country at large took very little interest. Congresses of all kinds were thought of, the dedication of monuments and columns commemorating the event, reviews and processions, illuminations and fireworks. The king and queen came from Monza at the right moment, and there were great receptions at the Quirinal. Railroads sold excursion tickets by means of which Rome found itself suddenly repopulated.

The effect which this was all bound to produce on the Vatican may be imagined. People talked of going still further, of erecting a statue to Giordano Bruno in the Campo di Fiori. The demonstrations in honor of Bruno lasted a day, and two weeks were not long enough to exhaust the program of the 20th of September. Celebrating with so much official pomp that anniversary which points out in the judgment of the Curia the beginning of the captivity of the papacy, singing hymns at that breach of the Porta Pia which called forth such violent protests from Pius IX., shocked the consciences of many Catholics and relegated the temporal power to the archives of history. These acts could not fail to rekindle all the wrath, rancors, and hates which twenty-five years had not succeeded in smothering.

The journals of the Vatican were not models of temperance, nor was it possible that they should be. Philosophy was needed to bear with equanimity these provocations, and the ecclesiastics, cut to the quick, were not wholly in a philosophical frame of mind. Nevertheless it is necessary to recognize that they did not surpass the polemics of the press and the pastoral letters of some bishops, penned rather sharply. The immediate retinue of the pope neither provoked agitations nor incited tumults in the capital, as had been said and feared.

Hardly had the law making a national holiday of September 20 been voted when many of our bishops turned to the consistory to ask what conduct should be manifested, on the occasion, by those Catholics who belonged to municipal councils and public institutions, or were in the service of municipalities and the state. The reply was moderate in tone, instructing the faithful to avoid participation in the public ceremonies so far as possible, to vote against appropriations for the same, and not make private contributions except in cases where such contributions would be necessary in order to avoid greater scandals. This conservatism of the Congregation, the most irreconcilable of all the papal organizations, is particularly praiseworthy. Had not zealous or timid bishops demanded its intervention by questions and doubts there is no reason to suppose it would have appeared at all in the matter. It did not threaten excommunication for transgression. It contented itself with affirming that it was not permissible to Catholics in general to promote the holiday or participate in it in any way. To Catholics in public office it forbade all support of appropriations destined to serve the celebrations. But it did not forbid government employees to contribute toward the expenses, or attend the ceremonies, if they were so ordered and constrained. Catholics who had the power to vote were merely instructed to vote in the negative. Passive resistance was the Vatican's watchword, and passive resistance was to cease when grave dangers or perils should arise from it.

The practical carrying out of the clerical

program was in accordance with the advice of the Congregation. No governmental or municipal officer refused to take part in the ceremonies of the day. Even among those municipalities which are in the hands of the clericals very few refused to send delegates to Rome. A noteworthy exception was Naples, and in this case obedience to the decree of the state was enforced. Milan and Bergamo, where the councils contain a large proportion of clericals, were officially represented. In the same tone of moderation and forbearance was conceived the papal letter which followed the celebration, dated the 8th of October. There the pontiff, though continuing to claim temporal sovereignty as a guarantee of the independence of his spiritual power, speaks most measuredly and calmly, without complaint or protestation. Rather than dwell on the difficulties of his own position he calls the attention of all believers to the free-thinking doctrines which are opposing the true faith, the growing immorality of manners, the multiplied perjuries both before human and divine laws, the associations sworn to subvert all civil and social order. Indeed the thinking part of the nation could hold the diagnosis made by the pope of the religious and political situation as true at the bottom, though perhaps somewhat exaggerated by his fears and solicitude.

The result of the holiday, then, from its inception in legislation to the oration made by Crispi before the Garibaldi monument, has been to increase the discord between Italy and Rome and even transform that discord into an open conflict, a conflict more bitter than those which have preceded it in the last quarter of a century—even more bitter than the one which occurred under Crispi's first ministry, when Bruno's monument was dedicated and the pope hastily summoned the Sacred College together to deliberate on the question of leaving Rome for the time being. It is more bitter now because the years have accumulated a mass of resentments and dislikes on both sides, giving greater power to the faction which thinks it inspires the government's acts, and increasing the evil

purposes of the Jacobins who, believing that Italy is on the verge of a revolution, are trying to hasten it. Add to these dangers the fact that parliamentary government has become more corrupt, and also that all political ideals are wanting, causing us, with slight intervals of exceptions, to accept purely personal administrations and parliamentary dictatorships. For many years now we have witnessed not a struggle between the lay and clerical powers, nor between political parties having different and distinct ideas, but a struggle between two human temperaments, which seem unlike each other to the superficial observer but which have much in common,—between Leo XIII. and Francesco Crispi.

The difficulties attending the coexistence of the two powers in Rome never appeared so manifest as at the time when Crispi was at the head of the government. Never had we believed that an agreement between the two was so imminent, and never had greater mutual concessions been made than just before this time. Crispi had guaranteed the free election of a new pope to the end that the conclave of cardinals might be held in Italy instead of elsewhere as had been at first proposed by that body. But no sooner was Leo elected than misunderstandings began. The new pope did not give his episcopal benediction from the balcony of Saint Peter's, nor was he crowned in the basilica, where the preparations for that ceremony had already been begun. Leo XIII. did not notify the Italian government of his election, and Crispi responded to the neglect by a communication which declared that he could not guarantee order in Saint Peter's if the new pope should be crowned there. The two temperaments thus came into collision on the very first day. Crispi was voted out of office a month later and nine years passed before he came back. These nine years were the most peaceful, relatively speaking, that Italy had enjoyed in the matter of ecclesiastical politics. This, notwithstanding a constant change in the ministry of public worship, a change which brought in many men of different views from one another, but none holding extreme

views on this subject. Even in the case of the Jacobin Zanardelli there was more rhetoric than fact, and his antipathy to the church vented itself in the statutes of the penal code. But with the return of Crispi, a return of strife. And this time the resumption of good relations between the Quirinal and the Vatican seems indefinitely postponed. Crispi, in some of his speeches, would even seem to indicate an intention to enter upon what has been known in Germany as the *Kulturkampf* which the journals of the clericals pretend to welcome as the best thing possible. So the matter is worse than ever before, and the strife between the Italian government and the holy see has now for the first time provoked a rupture of diplomatic relations between two friendly states, and between two dynasties bound by narrow ties of blood. It has even thrown a little kingdom into extreme partisan agitation. I refer to the proposed visit of the king of Portugal to the Quirinal, the protest against it from the Vatican, and the incentive to troubles which these circumstances have afforded the restless spirits of Portugal.

This *Kulturkampf* alluded to by the ministerial journals would be a most serious outcome of the present crisis. It would incite to new ecclesiastical legislation, to a revision of the laws touching the guarantees extended to the papacy, which have been considered—and the Marquis of Rudini declared it in so many words at the time he was prime minister—which have been considered to have the value of statutes, both Right and Left agreeing in this assumption. Without ignoring any of the rights of the modern secular state these laws constitute our greatest strength in regard to the Vatican and are a pledge of loyalty and good faith which we gave to the world when we entered Rome. They could not be modified in any of their essential parts without becoming dead letters. Under them insults and offenses toward the pope in speech, acts, or print, are punishable by public prosecution. Yet no instance of such a prosecution has ever been recorded. On his part the pope has never drawn the in-

come assigned him to provide for his personal needs and the various ecclesiastical demands of the holy see. He prefers to live on the gifts of the faithful. Equally without effective application is that part of the law which relates to the honors to be paid the pope, since the pope never leaves the Vatican. And if he goes down to Saint Peter's the gates are shut and the policing of the basilica is performed by his own guards. These provisions of the law, one might say, were never put into practice. The others, however, would remain in force. These relate principally to diplomatic representation, to the lack of state jurisdiction over the apostolic palaces, to postal and telegraphic secrecy. As for diplomatic representation at the Vatican, I believe the Italian government could not hinder or limit it. The question of state jurisdiction is closely bound up with it, and wishing to take this privilege from the pope, the privilege which constitutes the essence of the sovereignty which we have recognized as belonging to him, would arouse not only the governments of Catholic countries but also those that have Catholic subjects more or less largely represented in their various legislative assemblies. All these governments would finally be convinced by such action that Italy had become an element of disorder for the religious peace of the world. The only thing, then, that the government could safely attack would be the privilege of the exemption from the tariff and the secrecy of the mail and telegraph. These privileges might possibly be attacked, as they only could be changed without the risk of incurring diplomatic complications.

Yet there seems to me danger in interfering at all with the guarantees confirmed so many years ago to the papacy and already sanctioned somewhat by time. Foreign states who might find themselves affected through their subjects would surely reason that what had stood so long without alteration might be allowed to continue until a clear case of infringement on the part of the pope should be offered. And then in Italy itself the clerical party has just now an indisputable advantage over its oppo-

nents. It can in no way be held responsible for the present economic distress and moral decadence by which all classes of Italian society are afflicted. The Italian people are long-suffering, but the moment may come when they will welcome another style of administration, an administration which is not in any way connected with the disappointments of the past and the regrets of the present.

There is, in conclusion, another danger for the government. Leo XIII. will soon be eighty-six years of age. Few pontiffs have lived so long. He has exceeded the years allotted to Pius IX., and it is to be hoped that he may last on the earth much longer, because in the present conditions of the church and of politics everything may be anticipated except a pope who is out of sympathy with Italy. A new pope would not be less unyielding on the question of temporal power than this one. Rather in knowledge of the disposition of the Sacred College and Curia it might easily be affirmed that under the existing conditions the new papal election would not be held at Rome. It is certain that in case the see is declared vacant the extremists in the Catholic councils would try to force the cardinals to hold their conclave outside of Italy, and a conclave on foreign soil means a pope most hostile to Italy, a pope who, no no sooner elected, would revive the so-called Roman question by declaring that he could not exercise his office outside of Rome, and would demand Rome. He would probably be supported by the Catholic nation of which he and the cardinals would be guests, since if this hospitality should be prolonged he would become embarrassing to any country whatsoever.

It was a great honor to new Italy that the last papal election took place at Rome—Rome no longer subject to papal power,—and that it was accomplished there under such conditions of independence and safety that history has no record of a conclave more important as to the number of electors, more spontaneous as to the choice of the new pontiff, and better inspired for the good of the church. None ever dissipated

as this did such a mass of fears and prejudices, and chose in but thirty-six hours, with the greatest unanimity, the pope that was expected. All this was due, in very great part, to the loyalty and prudence of the Italian government. And the greatest merit of this election was Crispi's. The universal praise he received on that occasion was much more worthy and legitimate for a statesman than that which he receives to-day from a party which would like to blot out that glorious page of contemporaneous history. I hope it will not be blotted out, and that the proposal to hold the conclave outside of

Italy may not prevail, just as it did not in 1878. May the evil counsel of the Jacobins find an insurmountable obstacle in the moderation of the cardinals and the wisdom of the Italian government, so that their desire may never become a fact! But the Jacobin party to-day has more adherents than it then had, and these are more powerful and relentless. And it finds in the ecclesiastical policy of the government only too much support for its pretense that at Rome neither the pope nor the church are under conditions that warrant a free and open choice.

A STUDY OF KEATS.

BY KENYON WEST.

"Poesy breath'd over him, breath'd constantly, tenderly, freshly."—*Walter Savage Landor.*

JOHN KEATS cannot be called a popular poet. But are many of the great poets popular? Is not the world at large somewhat insensitive to the higher forms of poetic art? Few men have, however, appealed to all lovers of true poetry with greater power than John Keats, and his influence has been, indeed, most profoundly felt.

This is due not alone to his matchless verse; the circumstances of his life—his short and brilliant career ending at last in scenes so pathetic and heart-breaking—have, undoubtedly, had much to do with the peculiar feelings of sympathy which he has inspired.

And yet it is well to lay stress upon the fact that one reason why Keats' influence has been felt so notably is that, aside from the mere outward events of his personal history which

stir the deep sources of our tears, and back of the poetry which has such irresistible power and charm, there was character—complex, many-sided, deep, rich, and strenuous, worthy of love and reverence.

This "man behind the words" was one who had ardent enthusiasm of life, who was full of generous human sympathies, who showed loyalty in friendship, strength of purpose, and magnetic sincerity; he was a man in whose constitution was blended a profound love for beauty and an unswerving devotion to poetry with a most captivating sense of humor; who, with all his sensitiveness of temperament, showed dignity and fortitude under injustice, and



JOHN KEATS.
After the Sketch by Severn in 1818.

courage even in the face of death. That Keats wrote some weak letters to Fanny Brawne which ought never to have been made public, and that, at the last, disappointed hopes of fame and separation

from her he loved wrung from him some expressions of agony and of despair, is no proof that the fiber of Keats' nature was not strong. Immaturity there was in Keats' character as well as in some of his poetry. His life was arrested suddenly, just as his wings were poised for a loftier and more sustained flight. He died at the early age of twenty-five. But he had in him all the elements of greatness, and these in time would have been developed. A nature such as his could never have shown retrogression. Even his lack of what we might call spirituality was due to immaturity. In some natures, like that of Keats, which at first have a preponderance of sensibility to mere material charm, spirituality is a plant of slow growth. Keats would at last have acknowledged the supremacy of the spiritual. Some time before his death we notice in many of his letters foreshadowings of this fine and vigorous spiritual growth. This development would of course have given greater depth and scope to the poet's work. In 1818 he wrote to his brothers, "Nothing is finer for the purposes of great productions than a very gradual ripening of the intellectual powers." And in a letter to Reynolds written about the same time occur those famous words about the different chambers through which the human spirit passes in its eternal progress. In speaking of Wordsworth's "Tintern Abbey," Keats said that the point to which Wordsworth had come in that poem would, if he himself lived, also be reached by him.

It cannot be doubted by any one who has studied Keats both as a man and as a poet that he died before he had brought out the magnificent strength that was in him. His poetry, unique and unapproachable as it is, has certain limitations felt the most keenly by those who love it the most. Rich as it is in its interpretation of nature, in its perception of the beauty of sounds, of sights, of odors, of enchanting forms, in its vivid picturesqueness, its mastery of touch, its impassioned felicity of phrase, it shows but a faint grasp of moral realities—it does not touch the inmost depths of the human heart. Keats would have shown ultimately that

spirituality of mood, that "faculty of moral interpretation" of which his genius was in its essence fully capable.

Keats' mind was full of eager plans for work. It was because of the very strength of his purpose that when he began to realize how swiftly the end was coming he wrote some of those outbursts which are so pathetic. He sent in a letter to Reynolds a wonderful sonnet beginning:

"When I have fears that I may cease to be
Before my pen has glean'd my teeming brain,
Before high-piled books, in charact'ry,
Hold like rich garners the full-ripen'd grain;
When I behold, upon the night's starr'd face
Huge cloudy symbols of a high romance
..... then on the shore
Of the wide world I stand alone, and think
Till love and fame to nothingness do sink."

As early as 1817 he published the poem with the famous lines:

"O for ten years, that I may overwhelm
Myself in poesy; so I may do the deed
That my own soul has to itself decreed.
Then I will pass the countries that I see
In long perspective, and continually
Taste their pure fountains."

Had Keats lived to traverse the countries which he saw before him in long perspective I believe that he would have become one of the greatest poets the world has ever seen. As I have already suggested, I found this belief upon the revelation in his letters of his character and of the continual widening of the horizon of his intellectual and spiritual view. As the possibilities of his own nature would have unfolded themselves, as he would have gained knowledge of men and of affairs, as he would have passed from the contemplation of the mere joys of sense to a

"nobler life
Where he would find the agonies, the strife
Of human hearts,"

it is quite possible that he would have shown himself great in the sphere which has made Shakespeare so unapproachable. Keats had in him the making of a dramatist; even "Otho the Great," with all its weakness and immaturity, shows this—all his later studies, all his later aspirations pointed that way. And what wonderful dramas he might have written, full of the insight and

the experience of life which added years would have given him, joined to the picturesque power, the imaginative fire and glow, the gorgeous coloring which were already his!

Note how clear was his vision into the "agony of human hearts," when, after a visit to the house of Burns he wrote: "His misery is a dead weight on the nimbleness of one's quill. I tried to forget it . . . it won't do. . . . We can see, horribly clear, in the works of such a man, his whole life, as if we were God's spies."

And when we remember Keats' secret hope that he might some day prove himself to be a great dramatist, how significant is that letter to Haydon, written as early as 1817: "When in the Isle of Wight I met with a Shakespeare in the passage of the house at which I lodged. . . . I was there but a week, but the old woman made me take it with me, though I went off in a hurry. Do you not think this ominous of good?"

This is mere fancy, some may say. We must not cant too much about the promise, the reserved power of John Keats, we must judge him solely by what he did, not by what he might have done; promise, influence are intangible—mere shadows. But no shadow is ever cast without a substance to create it, and sometimes promise and influence, rightly considered, are most tangible realities.

In estimating the real power of Keats we have, then, to consider him in his letters as well as in his poetry. They prove that Keats, in addition to being absorbed in a surpassing vision of beauty, had yet that sanity of view, that clear judgment, that intellectual equipoise which is rarely characteristic of a temperament so purely poetical as his. Had Keats not had something in his nature besides acute sensibility to material charm he would not have been so perfectly in accord with those great masters who lived before Dryden, and with his great contemporary, Wordsworth. How clear, too, was his insight into Byron! I have always been glad that on the voyage to Italy, when he was reading the description of the storm in "Don Juan," he cast the book on the floor in a transport of indignation.

"How horrible an example of human nature," he exclaimed, "is this man, who has no pleasure left him but to gloat over and jeer at the most awful incidents of life. Oh! this is a paltry originality, which consists in making solemn things gay, and gay things solemn."

Swinburne declared that Beddoes' correspondence upon poetical questions gave him a higher view of his fine and vigorous intelligence than anything else he wrote. In Keats' letters, and also in a few things he wrote for publication, there are criticisms of Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, and other poets, which are "penetrated with the grasp, the swiftness of genius," and show also acuteness of spiritual vision. Aside from all the solid wealth of thought in these letters, they are in style most enchanting. They have a sparkle of quaint humor, a dash, a phantasy, a *naïveté*, an unconscious self-revelation.

One thing which first strikes us as characteristic of the poetry of Keats is its aloofness from all subjects agitating public thought. His first volume, published in 1817, two years after Waterloo, and written when Europe was passing through such mighty changes, deals in no manner with any national question. He mirrors none of the unrest, the religious or political uncertainties of the age. His poetry deals with nature or with classical and romantic themes. We see in his work and his cast of thought a marked contrast to that of Shelley. Shelley couldn't help interfering with theology and politics, and this habit of his certainly made his work less poetic. The quality of detachment in Keats does not prove that he was a poet of narrow activities. Keats was as direct a product of that great literary revolution which began about 1790 and culminated about 1830 as were Wordsworth or Shelley. The struggle for liberty in France, and many of the upheavals of the age had developed and brought into action impulses and interests which had been long asleep. The awakening of many spiritual ideals brought with them in every department of thought a search "for something new and something better than common life af-

forded." This search led Wordsworth to nature, led men like Scott to look to the past for what they needed, and some, like Shelley, looked with most eager eyes to the future. A glorious and surpassing vision of beauty came to Keats. It completely absorbed him at first. It gave him delight in nature, it opened to him the alluring vistas of romance, it revealed to him the inmost secret of that past which had been embodied in the Grecian mythology.

In Keats' poetry how delightfully blended is this vivid grasp of the essential features of Greek primitive thought with the scenery of his native land,—the rural beauties of Hampstead, the grandeur of the sea as seen at the Isle of Wight or Teignmouth, the glories of mountain, of lake, or of sky seen in his tour through the west of England and through Scotland. Had Keats gone to Italy a living instead of a dying man that scenery, "fuller and sunnier than he could ever have had in England," would have ministered still more richly to his love for beauty, and we would have seen the result in the wider range and sweep of his art. Everything which Keats saw or felt would have been transformed by his vitalizing imagination into some rich suggestion.

In the volume of 1817 we see that some happy moments spent with friends, some studies of the old poets, or occasionally the stress of his own affairs wrung from Keats a personal outburst, but his view, as a rule, was not that of the lyric poet. The greater part of his poetry is impersonal, and therein he shows kinship with the great masters. Of the odes there is only one which can be called strictly personal in its tone, and even in this "Ode to a Nightingale" there are applications which are universal—haunting melancholy characteristic of the great throbbing heart of the world. The personal poems in the volume of 1817 refer as a rule to Keats' delight in nature and in the works of mighty poets and the pleasures that to verse belong, and his own ardent hopes that he may some day be numbered among these poets—hopes again fading as death becomes more and more certain. It is this anticipation of death which gives such haunting mel-

ancholy to much of Keats' poetry. Beauty is indeed the dominant note of all he wrote; it is that surpassing beauty which will make his poetry immortal—a joy forever. But it is, in his opinion,

"Beauty that must die;
And joy, whose hand is ever at his lips
Bidding adieu."

Keats' first volume was full of immaturity and crudeness. But poems like these had never before been written; there was a freshness and spontaneity in the imagery, the touches were often exquisite, there were flashes of imagination vivid, enchanting. "Sleep and Poetry" was the most important poem as to length and in its personal relations, giving eloquent expression to Keats' enthusiasm and ambition. It also contains the famous protest against that artificialism in poetry which had been dominant from the time of Milton to that of Wordsworth. "The Grasshopper and the Cricket" is one of the most perfect little gems ever written. Keats' unrivaled felicity is shown in a line like,

"On a lone winter evening, when the frost
Has wrought a silence."

But in "Chapman's Homer" Keats shows indeed his mastery.

In 1818 Keats published "Endymion," with that beautiful and dignified preface which in a marked degree shows his genius as a writer of prose. The poem, as we all know, brought down a storm of abuse upon the young poet's head. We would be considered much behind the times if at this late day we were so misled as to think Keats' death was due to the attacks of his infamous reviewers. Even if what Shelley and Byron said had any weight now the question would be set forever at rest by a reference to Keats' own words on the subject. Acute as was his sensibility, he must have felt these attacks keenly; but Willis and Lowell need not have thought his health was injured by them. They could but have had "a momentary effect on a man whose love of beauty in the abstract makes him a severe critic of his own works." Keats was a "strong, excepted soul," and a man of his fiber could never be seriously affected by any narrow, unjust, or malicious estimate of his work, or

brutal misrepresentation of his character. "Endymion" is a brilliant mosaic of beautiful forms and flashing colors, but rare and priceless jewels are placed side by side with common stones. There is in it the makings of many fine poems; but it is without plan or artistic unity of aim. Much of it is crude, extravagant, uninteresting. Then will come a rare flash of insight into nature, a luminous suggestive phrase, a delicate touch of sentiment, a sweep of thought, which makes atonement. Could these treasures but be sifted out from the rest how much the poem would gain in equipoise, in harmony, in interest!*

The volume of 1820 came out after the breaking down of the poet's health, too late perhaps for him to take that delight in it he might once have, or to be much cheered by Jeffrey's sympathetic and thoughtful criticism. In this volume we see Keats' power more at its ease than in his previous efforts. He gives us just as glowing, vivid pictures, warm in color, flushed with feeling, beautiful with that choice of words which, as Lowell says, are in themselves pictures and ideas; but he is not so lavish of his materials—they are used with more judgment and care, the parts are more evenly balanced, there is often that perfect unity of thought and of design which is so artistic. This volume did not contain all his best work. Some poems were gathered together and published after his death.

Did words ever give us such pictures, throbbing and palpitating with life, as in "The Eve of St. Agnes," that poem so Gothic, so gorgeous, so instinct with all the mysterious charm of romance? Did words ever depict such absolute stillness, such desolate loneliness, as in the first part of "Hyperion," that poem which has such majesty of sweep, such stately simplicity and classic charm—so like to "that large utterance of the early gods"? Where else do we find such weird enchantment and

haunting mystery as in "La Belle Dame sans Merci"? How truly does the "imagery express the passion; how powerfully, through these Old-World symbols, the universal heart of man is made to speak"! How beautifully and with what tender grace of sentiment has Keats described the sorrow of "Isabella," the serpentine witchery of "Lamia," and in the great "Odes" with what subtle power has he laid his sympathetic touch upon certain chords of human feeling! With what absolute fidelity has he treated certain aspects of foliage, of flowers, of clouds—scenes and objects really existent or created by the poet's vitalizing imagination!

But different adjectives applied to these imperishable poems of Keats do not explain them. Their charm is to be felt, not explained. And one of the sources of Keats' power is that he does not merely show this insight into the meaning of antiquity, and give breath and action and human feeling to its dead forms, nor by a few masterly strokes give us scenes from out the shadowy land of romance which live before our entranced eyes; but that his insight into nature is so swift and unerring that he is one of the surest of guides. His vision here is clear, and no personal feeling distorts his view, as it so often does in the work of poets whose genius is merely lyrical. Keats deals with details, but he also paints in broad masses; and having an unrivaled gift of expression he gives in one luminous, suggestive line, sometimes in one word, the essential features of an object or a scene. Like Wordsworth, too, he sometimes deals with the influences upon the mind of the enthralling magic of earth and sea and sky.

Among the poems published after Keats' death was "The Eve of St. Mark"—a remarkably vivid, brilliant piece of writing. We see the people going to vespers, we see the rain-drenched streets now "clean and fair," we can hear the maiden's quick-drawn breath as she reads that curious old book, and in the gloom of her silent room we can see her weird, fantastic shadow. How easy it is to trace in the work of many of our

*The student of Keats will find that Mrs. Owen's book will much enhance the enjoyment of reading "Endymion." It is to be regretted that some American editions of Keats' poems are so badly arranged as to place "Endymion" first. No edition should be used which does not place these poems in proper sequence. And if a good working edition could be brought out which would give the dates to the various poems published posthumously much would be gained.—K. W.

modern painters and poets the influence of this and others of Keats' poems!

"La Belle Dame sans Merci" and "Fingal's Cave," the sonnets "To Sleep" and "To the Sea" also were given to the world after this impassioned and original singer's voice became silent. Then that magnificent product of his genius written on the sad voyage to Italy:

"Bright star, would I were steadfast as thou art!
Not in lone splendor hung aloft the night,
And watching with eternal lids apart,
Like nature's patient, sleepless eremite,
The moving waters at their priestlike task
Of pure ablution round earth's human shores,
Or gazing on the new soft-fallen mask
Of snow upon the mountains and the moors;
No,—yet still steadfast, still unchangeable."

The sonnet form was good for Keats. At first it put a necessary restraint upon his exuberance of expression. And what bursts of delight or of sorrow, what grandeur and charm of imagery were sometimes "caged within the sober limits" of these sonnets! They rank very high, and had Keats written nothing else would show how lofty was his poetical lineage.

Keats' style was all the time growing more beautiful, purer, more sustained. As his mind emancipated itself gradually from

the slavery of sense, he showed just as many striking originalities, just as much freshness and spontaneity, but, also, a wiser reserve.

Many articles, books even, might be written about John Keats and his work, and then much would be left unsaid which as a matter of justice should be said. In this short paper my object has been to suggest a few of the reasons why he has won such high rank among the English poets. His fame had small beginnings, but it has been steadily growing all these years and to-day his greatness passes unchallenged.

Keats' position has been won not alone by his actual performance in verse and prose nor by his brilliant promise, but by his formative influence upon other poets. This influence is incalculable and far-reaching. It permeates modern literature and modern art. Keats' appearance in the early part of this century marked an epoch scarcely less important than that of Wordsworth. Differing from Wordsworth in poetic purpose, in choice of subject, and in poetic style, he yet shares with Wordsworth the distinction of having determined the two main courses of English and American poetry manifest in these later times.

STANZAS OF FAITH.

BY LOUISE HOUGHTON.

LIVING.

SO heavy the battle—so long!
Still aloft the standards of wrong;
Not yet is the victory won,
And the day is almost done.
Shine on, O sun!

DYING.

DARK 'NING shadows grow and lengthen,
Strong courage comes to strengthen;
Through blinding fray, the straining sight
At last, at last, discerns the Light,
No need, O sun!

ARMENIA AND THE ARMENIANS.

BY. A. VON SCHWEIGER-LERCHENFELD.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE GERMAN "UEBER LAND UND MEER."

HOW very often in countries little influenced by culture, opposing religious and national forces clash.

Every one has heard about the recent uprising against the Armenians in the capital and Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman Empire. The outbreak has been quickly and unscrupulously quelled in Constanti-

may like a firebrand stir up the civilized Occident to come to the rescue.

But let us pass over the political situation to a consideration of the country and its people. Armenia unquestionably belongs to the classic countries of anterior Asia. In the immense highlands on the south and southwest of the Caucasus, a



ARMENIAN MUSICIANS.

nople, where it began, but in the provinces it still is spreading. It is hoped, however, that a danger which now threatens the assailants will cause a cessation of hostilities, the danger being that the tongue-like flames of persecution, directed as they are against the Christian nation, the Armenians,

F-Mar.

peculiar circle of culture has developed, which in its fundamental elements certainly points to the remotest descendants of Shem, but in its forms seems locally limited and, too, in its historical ripening is decidedly of local interest. Armenian cultured life is not wholly self-developed, but the germ

from which it springs has been unfolded almost independently of outside influences. In history, it is true, the Armenians have played no epochal rôle, but what once flamed up as old Persian courage now fills the gap between the historically authentic changes in the Persian highlands and the now obliterated influences of the Median and Assyrian kingdoms. From the fantastic weavings of the pre-Zoroastrian chronology the Iranians got the biblical myth of the ark that was anchored on Ararat.

Like Sinai in the southwestern part of the Asiatic continent, Ararat is a great altar of the world. Venerable traditions trace the descent of the Armenian race to one ancestor, Japheth Haik. After him the Armenians call their country Hajastan, themselves Haiks, the descendants of Haik. Haik in the first place journeyed to Babylon and there slew King Baal. Then homeward he went with his clan, three hundred gigantic men, and took up his abode in a place which had become known to him during his explorations into the numerous provinces of the Euphrates; it was in the vicinity of the city Mush—exactly the place which in former times was the seat of special disturbance. According to Xenophon, who was the first eye-witness to describe this country handed down from Haik, Armenac, Haik's uncle, took his walking-staff and with his whole clan went down the mountain into the plain, which was surrounded on all sides by high mountains;

from the south there came to salute him a venerable, white-haired man accompanied by some young men. Here evidently there was a settlement in regard to the plain of the Aras and Ararat. Armenac founded a colony at the foot of one of the more northerly mountains, and named it Araghas for his son. This name yet is borne by an extinguished volcano lying between Erivan and Alexandropol in Russian Armenia.

Other sons of Armenac also called cities, streams, and provinces by their names, and



AN ARMENIAN IN THE NATIONAL DRESS.

these names have survived to this day. After them the native princes founded the Assyrian - Armenian reigning tribe of Sassunier and Arzdrunier, from the latter of which proceeded the king's dynasty of Wan. At the time of the Assyrian-Hebraic war, many Jewish prisoners were settled as colonists in Armenia; from this was descended that Schambad who, as head of the family of Bazradunier (or Bagradunier), was the pro-

genitor of the old, renowned royal family of Bagratides. Descendants of this family exist to-day in Russia as the Grusinisch branch of the Bagratides family now called Bagration; hence it is the oldest royal family of the world.

It would be too long an undertaking to touch on even a small share of the exceedingly interesting history of the Armenians. One setting out to get a just estimate of Armenia and its people has before him the double task of studying the spiritual life

of the country and its old seats of culture.

All in all Armenian spiritual life flourished only for the few centuries during which the country enjoyed political independence, a comparatively short time in the history of the Armenians. In the Orient at all times and in all places religion has been the fountain-head of intellectual life. The same has been true in Armenia. The awakener of culture here was a free man—the converter of Armenia,—Gregorios Illuminator. His birthplace is Erzingian, in the Euphrates wilderness southwest of Erzerum. Here nature seems as if created to show men a stronger force of will. Later King Dertad (Tiridates), who maintained in Rome a superior spiritual standard, summoned to his court the Grecian Agathangelos and commissioned him to write down those annals of Armenian history that related to a change in the religious faith of the people.

In less than a hundred years from this time,

Mezrob created the Armenian alphabet, on which the national literature is founded. Their most important *litterateur* is Moses of Chorene, who lived from 370 to 900, A. D., a span of one hundred and twenty years. Salum and Archaran were representative names in literature, and David in philosophy. The most prominent ecclesiastical works of the Greeks were translated into Armenian. Celebrated also was Mekhitar, founder of the congregation of Catholic Armenians named for him, who, because oppressed by the orthodox Armenians, now mostly live

outside of the country. From this congregation has proceeded the best historian of modern times, Paul Lukas Indschidschean.

The center of orthodoxy is the cloister Etchmiadzin, located on Russian ground. Even in the middle of the former century the relations of the two factions were unpleasant. The ruling patriarchs were full of jealousy, false ambitions, and covetousness; they mingled with their bishops everywhere in the worldly concerns of the neighboring kingdoms. Then too the influence of the

ecclesiastical princes over the people, who were sunk in poverty and ignorance, was wholly insignificant.

Corresponding to their very interesting spiritual affairs which undoubtedly will attract one studying the past of the Armenian people, is the deep impressiveness of the country itself. The geographical formation of the whole region is very peculiar. The mountainous district joining Ararat on the west is scarcely a contin-

uous mountain system; single chains, very steep and jagged and cut by many gaps, extend between the Aras and Euphrates and run on westward into the great "mountains of a thousand lakes," and across into the Mush Mountains, the latter of which occupy the entire area between the two headwater streams of the Euphrates. The interior of this mountain group is almost wholly unknown; lawless races of Kurds live in its defiles and recesses, and in summer pitch their camps in its extensive high pastures.



AN ARMENIAN WOMAN IN THE NATIONAL DRESS.

A different picture is presented by the Armenian steppes, those prairielike plateaus



A KURD.

extending over large areas. The most important of these prairies are found on both sides of the upper Euphrates, but especially east of Lake Van on the elevated flats swarming with nomadic tribes. Higher Armenia on the contrary is poor in steppes. Its high level terraces are not without a growth of grass, but it resembles that on the mountain pastures of the Occident. They are the favorite places of the nomadic tribes during the hot summer.

The contrast between eastern and high Armenia may be characterized briefly as follows: in eastern Armenia are the table-lands of Techildir, Kars, and Tschaldiran; in high Armenia there are mountain groups richly supplied with streams that flow into the Euphrates; in eastern Armenia there are extensive pasture-lands with cantons half buried in the ground, in high Armenia terrace cities climb up the well cultivated valleys, often surrounded by charming, gorgeous gardens, though high Armenia, it is true, is not rich in vegetation. The mountainous region of western Armenia is greatly lacking in grassy plains and summer pastures,

and on this account the Kurds, the only nomadic folk of Armenia (and the worst scourge of the land) avoid it, betaking themselves to the distant basins of the Aras and the narrow valleys of the Euphrates. Under the cultivation of Armenian farmers, and in part also of the Kurds, the Euphrates valleys have become fruitful.

The middle point of high Armenia is Erzerum, a prominent trade center at which all caravan routes of all that part of the world cross. Formerly peopled by a hundred thousand souls, to-day it is only a shadow of its former greatness. The flat-roofed houses, which frame in the small dirty streets, make the place look like a ruin. In winter, which is long and severe, deep snow prevails, so that even neighbors do not see each other for weeks. All life is dead, all trade at a standstill. The greatest catastrophe that ever befell the city was the storm of Monguls that swept through it, wiping out nearly its entire population. On the heels of this, Mohammedanism hastened to take the community, now awakened to life again, under the protection of its horse-



AN ARMENIAN NUN.

men—which means slowly to choke it in blood and misery. Before another century

the region of Erzerum resounded with the sound of the hammer, a music to which the Ottoman ear had long been unused.

How is it with the Armenian people now, when the gaze of all Europe is turned upon it? To one thoroughly acquainted with the Orient, the present disturbance is very surprising, for it always has been considered a settled fact that no Christian people existing under Turkish rule has so well known how to subordinate its masters as have the Armenians. The peaceable relations between the two always were of an indifferent quality.

knowledge of politics but otherwise did not summon its national forces to break down intolerable barbaric conditions.

In the main the fate of the Armenians has been similar to that of the Hebrews. The storms of time have scattered them over a great part of the Old World. When the dynasty of the Seljookides began in Armenia, the surviving inhabitants of Armenia were expelled to northern Persia and by compulsion settled there. At the same time occurred a voluntary migration into the Byzantine provinces to the Krim, the



ARMENIAN SHEPHERDS.

The Turk for a long time tolerated the Armenian as a sort of connecting link between himself and the other Christian elements of the population, in fact as a medium of communication convenient because Armenians (especially those away from their native place) mastered the Turkish language even to the neglect of their own. Formerly this pliability was attributed to a less warlike disposition of the Armenians, and indeed the history of this people shows that in times of its greatest glory it displayed a

Don, and the Volga. Throughout these regions, especially in the Russian territory, there existed flourishing Armenian colonies, which rejoiced in the generous protection of their adopted country. A second migration on a large scale took place during and after the Tartaric invasion. By their wealth much more than by their pliability the Armenians were able to command the tolerance of their oppressors, for Armenian gold was never to be despised, not even by the sultans themselves.

In one respect, however, the Armenians are exactly the opposites of the Hebrews: the Armenians are bound to their native



AN ARMENIAN PEASANT.

land by the closest and firmest ties; there they have not only their national, but also their religious center of unity—the patriarchate of Etchmiadzin—which exercises a truly magical power. As it lies on Russian soil, its high political significance is not to be underrated. This strong disposition to cling together prevails also in family life, nor does the tendency weaken with years, but is given permanency by the great esteem and veneration that the children have for their parents. The freedom of woman's position among them is remarkable. There is no bartering away the daughters as is the practice in the countries about the Armenians, no banishing the girls behind curtains and trellises.

Most of the women are beauties of the Oriental type. They delight in dress and jewelry. Their jewelry is such as is worn in the surrounding country, consisting of

chains of coins wound through the hair or fastened to the cap; sometimes the breast and arms are decorated with these chains. In spite of their love of ornamentation the Armenian women are excellent housewives. The whole people are animated in every limb with industry. The men earn and save, the women work and eke out the household supplies.

In point of personal appearance almost all Armenians are tall and well formed, but inclined to corpulency; their eyes are large and black, hair dark and among the women luxuriant, forehead low, nose without exception long, crooked, and strongly protruding, face long and oval. Among young people, especially of the fairer sex, the skin is white, fresh, and smooth.

The costume of the Armenian men is distinguishable from that commonly worn in the Orient only by a black turban or high



AN ARMENIAN PEASANT.

fur cap and a dark-colored caftan. The women's attire is somewhat gayer. The most preferred costumes are of red or other

bright materials; often they are very costly and the embroidery which trims them is frequently just as expensive. The chief articles of clothing are red trowsers, jacket, and cloak which frequently ends in a long train. Usually the lower half of the wrap is drawn up to the hips and there loosely wound about the body like a girdle, giving the form an odd, even grotesque appearance. A gold-embroidered cap about which a veil

has been wound, covers the head. All this, of course, pertains only to the better families. The country people are in much less affluent circumstances. Many of them can ill afford the barest necessities; their homes are miserable kennels, more like stables than dwellings; to such straits have they been reduced by the oppression of the ruling race and the endless depredations of the plundering Kurds.

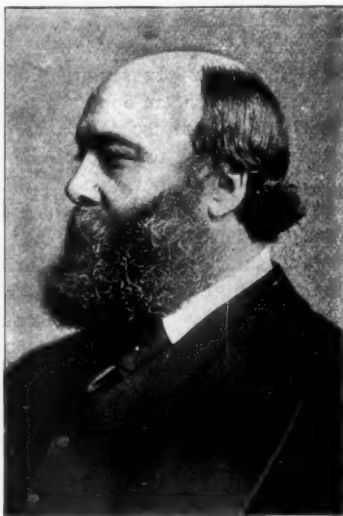
LORD SALISBURY, PREMIER OF ENGLAND.

BY J. CASTELL HOPKINS.

THE present premier of Great Britain is the embodiment of aristocratic statesmanship, the personal negation of constitutional change. He is a living type of the men who in other ages have dominated Venetian councils or controlled the destinies of Elizabethan England. In the public life of this decade he represents the hereditary ascendancy which has marked a number of great English families in centuries past; the hereditary culture and training which have made many British peers eminent in affairs of state; the very genius of hereditary wealth and social power. He possesses great natural ability, a power of vigorous, though not always pleasing, oratory, and a facility for sarcastic speech which long made him a terror to opponents—and sometimes to friends. His reputation for strong statesmanship in foreign affairs is marked, his personal character is high, and he commands a very general popular respect, which cannot, however, be said to include personal affection.

At this juncture, Lord Salisbury holds a position unique in British political history. His government has by far the largest parliamentary majority since the reform days of

1832, and one which neither the popularity of Palmerston, the genius of Beaconsfield, nor the experienced eloquence of Gladstone could win from the English people. His ministry comprises perhaps the ablest group of men ever combined in the government of Great Britain. Not even the coalition under Lord Aberdeen, which was popularly called the "Cabinet of all the Talents," contained so many men of recognized light and leading. It may be that, as in the previous case, this very strength will constitute a source of



LORD SALISBURY.

weakness and disintegration, and that so many ambitious leaders will be more apt to pull gradually apart than to pull steadily together. But in the meantime England possesses a ruler who has already shown skill in holding diverse elements in union; who is the practical master of both houses of Parliament; who has had a wide diplomatic ex-

perience and a prolonged political training. To Americans he is doubly interesting as having been connected with various international differences in the past, and as now holding in his hands the British side of anything which may develop during the next few years.

To look at the Tory leader from a personal standpoint, and see him sitting in the House of Lords with his sturdy and massive frame, his strong, bearded face, his proud, dominating, and yet indifferent public manner, it is not a little difficult to realize that his early career was a combination of struggle and toil and that his latter life has been a scene of prolonged and concentrated work. But it is none the less a fact that this heir of all the Cecils, this direct descendant of Lord Burleigh—who as premier of England three hundred years ago was said to be “the boldest, the greatest, and the gravest statesman in Christendom,”—this holder of an historic peerage and possessor of Hatfield House and other princely mansions, was as a young man very glad to obtain a reasonable opportunity of earning his daily bread. When Lord Robert Cecil was born, sixty-five years ago, he was only a younger son with a distant prospect of some small inheritance, a seat in Parliament, and some possible minor place in future Tory governments. But to succeed in even this limited way, as the political world of England was then constituted, it was necessary to be dependent upon his father, to marry within a certain circle, and to be politically docile and patient.

Lord Robert had none of these qualifications, nor would he live within any such limitations. He first indicated his independence by a brief expedition to New Zealand and Australia and an attempt at gold mining, which does not seem to have been very successful. He then came home and forfeited his father's favor by marrying, in 1857, the clever daughter of an English judge—Miss Alderson. Finally, he spurned social popularity by devoting himself for a period to genuine journalistic work. And for a while his life was far from being a bed of roses. With a disposition which ill brooked control he placed himself under the friendly

guidance of the editor of the *Saturday Review*, and is said to have toiled painfully and patiently until by long practice he was able to throw off political articles of the most trenchant and vigorous nature. This review was at the time in a position of great literary power, but it became even better known by his brilliantly caustic and bitter contributions. In the end, such an ultra-Tory sheet as the *Standard* was glad to receive the products of his pen, and, though society continued to frown somewhat on the young scion of nobility who liked to earn his own living, the political public began to appreciate his writings as well as the speeches for which he was becoming known and feared in the House of Commons.

To this body he had been elected, in 1853, for the ancient borough of Stamford. In reality it was an appointment. The local influence of his father—the second Marquis of Salisbury—was so great that any opposition to his nominee would have been a farce. And this much he did for his son. In sending him to Parliament he gave him an opportunity, and though at first he did not make a very wise use of the chance it turned out well in the end. The young member won a quick and peculiar reputation. His style of speech was caustic, cynical, and acrid. He had no mercy upon opponents and no care for himself. With utter disdain and an entire absence of fear he would fling about the most bitter personalities and the most contemptuous expressions. Upon one occasion he compared the policy of the government, in which Mr. Gladstone was a prominent member, to “the practices of a pettifogging attorney”—at which one half the House laughed, and the other half became naturally indignant. The next day he rose in his place and gravely stated that he had an apology to make. Mr. Gladstone leaned eagerly forward, ready to courteously acknowledge it, while the members, who always like a frank apology, cheered freely. Lord Robert then stated that he had yesterday compared the policy of the ministers to the sharp practice of pettifogging attorneys. Upon consideration, however, he desired to frankly and fully apologize—to the attorneys!

This is only one specimen of many bold and reckless attacks which, taken in the aggregate, made him both feared and disliked, and threatened to doom him to some such career of parliamentary skirmishing and cynical cleverness as marked the life of Bernal Osborne or has marred the prospect of his witty successor, Mr. Henry Labouchere. But a sudden and fortunate change came. His elder brother died and he became heir to the marquise and its immense estates, and to the smiles of a society and a world which is disposed to perceive merit under such conditions where it could never before be seen, and to greatly magnify any genuine ability which may exist.

With these greatly altered prospects, a favorable softening of character seemed to come; the vitriol in his speech became moderated into useful sarcasm, and the "chartered libertine of debate" was offered and accepted the high post of secretary of state for India in the Derby-Disraeli government of 1866-7. Never before, perhaps, had the responsibilities of office effected such a transformation. Viscount Cranbourne—as he was now termed by courtesy—had always been a hard worker, but in a half cynical, half concealed way, and he now developed publicly and almost at a bound from a sort of licensed political gladiator into a statesman, from a titled journalist and speaker with a reputation for eccentricity into the most energetic and steady type of administrator. In 1868 he became Marquis of Salisbury, on the death of his father, and was thus condemned for life to that strangely constituted, strangely contradictory chamber, the House of Lords. That House is not unlike himself. Strong in fact yet weak in theory; powerful enough to delay and defeat the result of years of labor on the part of that most eloquent exponent of British liberalism, Mr. Gladstone, yet subject to all manner of limitations and popular prejudice; an hereditary, aristocratic, and naturally conservative body imbedded in the structure of a democratic state, the Upper House in Great Britain is at once an apparent anomaly and a recognized power.

During Lord Beaconsfield's aggressive and

imperialistic government of 1874-1880, Lord Salisbury's reputation grew steadily as a statesman of solidly able acquirements and high administrative qualities. And this in spite of occasional mistakes and differences with his leader. He at first held the secretaryship for India, but in 1878, upon the resignation of Lord Derby, became secretary of state for foreign affairs. This all important portfolio he again assumed in his own brief administration of 1885, and in his second government of 1886-1892. Meanwhile he had distinguished himself as a diplomat at the Conference of Constantinople in 1877 and at the more important Congress of Berlin in the succeeding year. Upon this latter field of diplomatic battle he obtained with Lord Beaconsfield, though in a necessarily minor degree, a reputation European in extent and one which has since been fully sustained and steadily enhanced. His great ancestor Lord Burleigh has been described as "the Bismarck of the Elizabethan era," and there appears to be a tendency in Europe at the present time to look upon Lord Salisbury as the actual leader in the game of international politics and the successor, in a certain sense, of Prince Bismarck himself.

It is in this direction that he has chiefly won reputation. In succeeding Lord Beaconsfield as leader of the Conservative party in 1881 he succeeded to his domestic policy of negation; to what the preceding leader, Lord Derby, had once rashly termed the duty of "stemming the tide of democracy." His ministry in the six years following 1886 was distinguished chiefly by opposition to home rule and by a measure for making education free to all. To a country which had become surfeited with reforms and propositions for change under Mr. Gladstone, this paucity of home legislation was perhaps a relief, and the accompanying strong policy of defense and territorial acquisition abroad a welcome reversal of previous and palpable weakness. There can be no doubt of Lord Salisbury's success as a foreign minister. The Emperor William, during his first official visit to England, in July 1891, recognized this fact by paying the British premier a visit at Hatfield House.

The subsequent comment by the *London Times* was significant:

"There have been secretaries of state who were mere names, or shadows of a name, on the Continent. This is not so with Lord Salisbury, whose knowledge of Continental policies is as profound as his interest in them is intense. It is known by all who care to know that Lord Salisbury's personal influence is a force not only in the conduct of foreign affairs but in their determination abroad."

But this reputation was not enough to keep him in office, and in 1892 the glamour of his great opponent's eloquent voice won a popular victory and a small parliamentary majority. Three years, however, have passed and he is again in power with a probably prolonged tenure of office, an able cabinet, and a large majority. The policy of the Tory premier and the present government is to mark time in a constitutional sense and to progress in the direction of social legislation. One exception to the first statement there may be. Lord Salisbury is on record as favoring a moderate reform of the House of Lords. He would like to see, and some years ago endeavored to effect, a change by the creation of a limited number of life peerages and the consequent modification, though not abolition, of the hereditary principle. He would not object to legislation excluding from the House peers who had in any way disgraced themselves, and he is quite willing to strengthen the Second Chamber in any other constitutional manner.

This is, however, a very different thing from the Liberal idea of reforming the Upper House so as to weaken its influence and impair its prestige. Lord Salisbury wants to increase the efficacy and force of the veto power of the Lords by making its membership more respected and its position more popular. Lord Rosebery would like to limit and many of his followers totally to destroy its veto over any and all the legislation of the Commons. The Tory leader would approximate it in strength and influence to the American Senate; the Liberal party would reduce it to the level of a colonial Second Chamber. To Lord Salisbury the necessity of a strong Upper House is very plain. Speaking at Edinburgh on October 30, 1894, he said:

"Is it to blame if a Second Chamber which has to restrain the impetuosity and excesses of the First Chamber should have a leaning toward the Conservative side? On the contrary, if that leaning is not too extravagant, it is the nature of its mission, it is the function which it is bound to fulfill, to see that in its eagerness for change the House of Commons does not outstrip the wishes of the electors of this country."

Lord Salisbury has controlled the old-fashioned conservatism of his character so far as to admit that the people are the deciding power in all important matters. He has followed this up by appealing to the masses for support in denouncing and resisting constitutional change and by making personal pledges of social reform and legislation. Nearly forty years ago he told the electors of Stamford:

"I am anxious to give my best assistance in forwarding those numerous measures tending to social and sanitary improvement and the amelioration of the working classes which are often passed by amid the din of mere party politics, but on which the future prospects of the country so largely depend."

While, therefore, the Liberal policy of constitutional change will be strongly opposed by the present government, it is probable that considerable legislation in the direction of bettering the material well-being of the people will be attempted. It may be socialistic or it may not, in the ultimate result, but there can be no doubt that along certain lines the policy of the aristocratic and Tory party is now as democratic as is that of the Liberal rank and file.

Nevertheless Lord Salisbury lives in his heart amid memories of the days of Wellington and Eldon and feels much as Pitt did when the terrible bloodshed and wild creations of the French Revolution turned that statesman from a reformer to a Tory. But the feeling with him is apparently inherent, and while he is willing to do everything for the people which they want in the way of paternal legislation—even to the point of encouraging socialistic experiments which he has elsewhere denounced—he thinks strongly and sincerely that such legislation should be under the control of the cultured classes rather than of what he considers the rash and more or less ignorant masses. While, therefore, he defends and earnestly

desires to strengthen the House of Lords as a sort of dike against democratic legislation, he would also, and at all hazards, preserve the union of church and state as furnishing an additional safeguard and vantage ground for the principles of national morality and stability.

Upon questions connected with free trade and protection Lord Salisbury has more directly stated his liking for the latter policy than has any leading English statesman since the days of the Corn Laws. Speaking at Dumfries on Oct. 21, 1884, he referred to the situation in a way which startled the normal free trader almost into hysterics:

"We have now no motive by which we can prevail upon foreign powers to lower tariffs or open their markets to our industries. The result of that policy of onesided free trade is unfortunate. It puts us in the position that we do not gain an issue for the industry of our own community, and for the exportation of the goods that we produce. Therefore those industries languish, therefore employment is becoming scarcer, wages are becoming smaller, and the distress of the population is becoming larger. In all this matter of free trade there is a habit of browbeating. They treat the question of free trade as if it were some revelation from heaven which it would be blasphemy to inquire into. I protest against dealing in that spirit with any question which affects the industry and livelihood of vast masses of our countrymen."

In later and recent speeches he has soothed certain interests and irritated the farming community by a denial of the statement that he favored or deemed possible a re-imposition of the duty on breadstuffs. But with that exception he has never limited or repudiated this sweeping criticism of England's fiscal position and policy. Lord Salisbury's language in dealing with Irish questions and the religious issue is also extremely vigorous and characteristic. In addressing at Exeter a mass meeting of ten thousand persons on January 2, 1892, he first of all described home rule as the setting up of an ultra-protectionist Ireland within a mile and a half of the English shore, and then as the creation of an ultra-clerical state under the dominance of "those who through long ages have always been the enemies of English rule and English power." "They fought against us," he continued,

"when we quarreled with Spain; they fought against us when we quarreled with America; they fought against us when we quarreled with France." And then he compared Catholic Ireland and Protestant Ulster in language of bitter directness: "You are going to give to this majority, which contains all that is backward, all that is unprogressive, all that is contrary to civilization and enlightenment in Ireland—to give to it the power over all that is enlightened, civilized, and progressive."

At the present time interest centers upon his foreign policy. To go into it in detail is impossible; to describe its ramifications would involve a journey round the world. In many points it must in the future as in the past conflict with the views of the United States, and when two such countries come into diplomatic battle the result of the discussion is always doubtful, though we may hope that the question of peace or war will never seriously enter into the issue.

Lord Salisbury is not rash in his diplomacy nor is he ambitious for display. Like the diplomats of the old-time European school, he works quietly through regular channels and, it may be at times, through channels which never become publicly known. A strong British foreign secretary is always more or less a *persona grata* with monarchs such as William of Germany, and is able consequently to wield considerable influence of an essentially personal and private nature. A couple of years since, Lord Salisbury compared the nations of Europe to a squadron of tremendous iron-clads in which a blunder at the helm of any single vessel would precipitate a terrible disaster. And then he went on in words which are at the present period well worth recollection:

"It is of the first importance that we should not depend for our safety upon the good government or the good will of others, but that we should be in the condition that, happen what may, let what alliance there may spring up, let the kaleidoscope of Europe be varied as it will, we shall still be strong in the defense of our own national fleet, we shall still trust to our own right arm, and to the forbearance of no nation on earth."

Personally Lord Salisbury is a deeply

read and cultured man, spends a good deal of time in his laboratory, is very fond of chemistry, possesses much practical knowledge of electricity, and has delivered more than one able address before such bodies as the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He is not physically as strong as he looks, and the immense volume of work he accomplishes, coupled with very little exercise, makes him in reality a somewhat delicate man. In appearance he is impressive without being handsome, and his ordinary demeanor is one of apparent indifference and aristocratic *haut-cœur*. Like himself in character, his oratory is imperious, forcible, and effective. At his famous seat in Hertfordshire—Hatfield House—Queen Victoria has been more than once entertained by Lord Salisbury, as in a past century his ancestor entertained

Queen Elizabeth, and there he thoroughly enjoys, whether in or out of power, the generous country life and open hospitality of the historical and typical "fine old English gentleman."

Taken altogether the present British premier is an extraordinary and interesting figure in the politics of this period. His patriotism is strong and sincere, but it rests upon the forms of the constitution and upon loyalty to the crown rather than upon the modern principle of loyalty to the immediate and changeable will of a popular democracy. And Lord Salisbury in this case undoubtedly embodies the natural, hereditary, and inherent conservatism of the English people. For that reason and none other he to-day controls, for good or ill, for greatness or weakness, the destinies of the British Empire.

HOW FOOD IS DIGESTED.

BY PROFESSOR THOMAS GRANT ALLEN, M. A.

OF ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

IN the previous article were discussed the changes that take place in the various classes of nutrients after they have entered the blood. In this article let us consider some of the changes that take place in food before it enters the blood.

We all know that food enters the body by way of the mouth and passes into the stomach. But the mouth cavity and stomach are merely dilatations of a long tube which passes completely through the body. Therefore, the food contained in this tube is still, in a sense, outside of the body; for the greater part of the food is insoluble, and therefore incapable of passing through the walls of this digestive tube; and it is only when the food has passed through this membrane and has entered the blood that it can be utilized by the body in restoring the waste. It must be remembered that there are no tubes connecting the digestive tube with the blood vessels, but that the digested food is assimilated, or passes into the blood in a manner somewhat similar to that

in which water passes through parchment.

A person may take large quantities of nutritious food into his digestive apparatus and yet die of starvation unless certain changes take place by which the food is rendered capable of passing through the walls of the containing tube and entering the blood.

Fortunately, unless the digestive system has been seriously disturbed, changes rapidly take place in the food which has been introduced into the stomach. As a result of these changes the food, after having been reduced to a very fine state of division and mixed with various juices, is changed into new substances which are readily soluble and therefore capable of penetrating the walls of the stomach and intestine.

The tube in which these changes take place is, therefore, a kind of laboratory in which both chemical and physical processes are carried on. We call this laboratory the digestive tract or alimentary canal, and to the whole series of changes which take

place in it we give the name digestion. Digestion is, therefore, a series of changes in the food, essentially chemical, by which it is rendered soluble and diffusible so that it can pass into the blood.

It is a common error to suppose that all the processes of digestion are carried on in the mouth and stomach. While it is in these parts of the laboratory, perhaps, that the greater changes take place, it must not be forgotten that every inch of this long canal (some twenty-five or thirty feet in length) has its work to do, and contributes something to the process of digestion.

I have said that in this laboratory both physical and chemical processes are carried on. The physical changes are brought about by the teeth, tongue, and lips, and the muscular coats of the stomach and intestine. The chemical changes are produced through the agency of five juices, or digestants. These are the saliva in the mouth, the gastric juice in the stomach, the bile, and the pancreatic and intestinal juices in the intestine. Let us now divide the entire process into salivary digestion, gastric digestion, and intestinal digestion, the terms referring to the digestive juices, except the last, which refers rather to digestion in the intestine and includes the action of the bile and the pancreatic and intestinal juices.

Having now a general idea of digestion, let us consider in detail the digestion of a piece of steak, broiled if you will, and a potato, broiled or baked, and buttered to your taste. These contain all the ingredients necessary for the nourishment of man, and all the essential varieties of food to be found on any table. Thus, if we leave the water out of account, the steak is principally protein, and I shall speak of it as though it were entirely albumen. Similarly, I shall ask you to forget that the potato is a complex thing, and we will treat it as if it were entirely starch, so representing another class of nutrients, the carbohydrates. The butter will represent the fats. All three contain water and mineral matter in addition to the salt which we add as a flavor. Some of the mineral matter is already soluble and diffusible and, as well as the water, needs no digestion. We

shall leave these out of account so far as any change is concerned. Portions of the steak and buttered potato having been placed in the mouth, the teeth, tongue, and cheeks set to work upon them, the teeth biting, cutting, and grinding until each successive mouthful has been torn and crushed into very small fragments. The teeth are a kind of mill and the tongue and cheeks are the millers, as by their aid fresh portions of food are supplied to and removed from the cutting and grinding surfaces. In addition to these duties the millers serve to mix thoroughly the comminuted food with saliva, which is freely supplied from various portions of the mouth wall. By the rolling of the food during its admixture with saliva it is formed into a bolus, forced into the throat, and pushed down the esophagus into the stomach.

All this work of mastication and insalivation, as the chewing and mixing with saliva are respectively called, is not solely for the purpose of rendering the steak and potato capable of being swallowed. The changes so far are merely physical or mechanical; *i. e.*, the potato is still potato, and the steak and butter have not changed in any way except that they are in a finer state of division. But while these changes have been taking place a chemical change has also been in progress; a change which does not end with the swallowing of the bolus, but continues for probably half an hour after all the potato and steak have passed into the stomach. The saliva exerts a solvent action upon starches and changes them to sugar, in virtue of the presence in it of a ferment which is usually termed diastase. That the change is an exceedingly rapid one you can prove by adding five grains of diastase to your porridge some morning. In ten minutes the porridge will have become a thin, sweet syrup. The potato, therefore, will, in half an hour after it has been swallowed, be potato no longer, but sugar, which, being soluble, passes readily through the thin walls of the blood capillaries with which the lining membrane of the stomach is well supplied. These capillaries join together and form veins, which in their turn unite and form part of the portal system, by which the

blood is carried to the liver. From the liver, after having undergone some changes, the blood is poured into the general circulation. Our potato has now entered the blood stream and its digestion is complete.

Diastase is capable of changing insoluble starch into soluble sugar only when the saliva is alkaline, *i. e.*, the opposite of acid—like ammonia or very weak lye. Now the juices of the stomach become acid in about half an hour after food has been taken. This acid neutralizes the alkalinity of the saliva, and if by that time all the potato has not been changed to sugar it must wait until the contents of the stomach have been pushed on into the intestine, where its digestion is again resumed.

The saliva has no digestive action on the steak or butter, but it is owing to the saliva that we are enabled to enjoy them. The substances which give to these their flavor are dissolved out by the saliva and then carried by it to the ends of the nerves of taste. Saliva thus adds to our enjoyment of our meal, and as a result ensures the better mastication of the steak.

In from fifteen to thirty minutes after the food has entered the stomach the gastric juice begins to flow in upon it from minute tube-like glands situated in the stomach wall. This juice is a colorless, watery, acid liquid containing hydrochloric acid, pepsin, and a milk-curdling ferment called rennet. The first work of the gastric juice is the neutralization of the saliva which has been carried down with the food. The contents of the stomach then become acid in character, the digestion of the potato ceases, and that of the steak and mineral matter begins.

Those mineral matters which exist in the food and are insoluble in water are probably dissolved by the hydrochloric acid. This solution, together with those salts soluble in water, as well as the water contained in the steak and potatoes, doubtless pass from the stomach directly into the blood.

While these processes are going on the stomach continues to pour out gastric juice, which it thoroughly mixes, by a kind of churning motion, with the steak and whatever portions of the potato may remain.

Under the combined action of the pepsin and hydrochloric acid the steak is converted into a soluble albumin known as peptone, which is able to find its way into the blood stream in the same manner as the digested potato.

We have now traced the changes in the steak and potato to the end of gastric digestion. It may be proper to postpone for a moment the digestion of the butter to note a very important factor in digestion in the stomach. The duration of gastric digestion varies from one to five hours; but the average length of time required for steak is probably under three. The process is more rapid when the food has been well divided and the gastric juice is ample and thin. The thinner the contents of the stomach the more rapidly do the digested portions pass into the blood, and the more thoroughly these are removed the more rapidly does the digestion of the remaining portions proceed.

At the end of gastric digestion the butter and portions of potato and steak that the stomach has failed to digest, and probably some digested portions of these, make up a grayish, semifluid mass which is passed on into the intestine. Almost immediately the bile and pancreatic juice are mixed with it and the following changes take place: first, the mass is again rendered alkaline by the bile, and a small portion of the butter is changed by the alkali into soap; second, the pancreatic juice changes another minute portion of the butter into glycerin and some other soluble substances; third, by the aid of the soap and bile the pancreatic juice is able to change all the remaining butter into microscopic particles which give to the liquid in which it is now suspended the appearance of milk—in other words, the butter has been made into an emulsion. This last is the important part of the butter digestion, as the other changes affect only very minute portions.

This emulsion passes in a curious way through the walls of the intestine, but does not immediately enter the blood vessels as did the sugar and peptones, but instead is carried by minute vessels, the lacteals (so

named from the milk-like character of their contents), into a larger tube which finally pours its contents into the blood. All the other products of digestion in the intestine pass directly into the blood in essentially the same way as the soluble substances enter it from the stomach.

We must remember that the grayish mass which entered the intestine contained, in all probability, some steak and potato in addition to the undigested butter. We must now see what becomes of these. Any undigested steak is converted into peptone by the pancreatic juice, while it is well nigh impossible for any potato to escape, as it has to run the gauntlet of both pancreatic and intestinal juices, the latter of which continues to act upon it during its passage along the greater part of the intestine. Since the greater portion of our foods is starchy, we can understand why nature has taken such extra precautions to secure its thorough digestion. Finally the bile is the natural purgative of the body and ensures that no indigestible portion shall remain in the system to ferment and create disturbances.

To sum up, the steak is digested by the gastric and pancreatic juices; the potato is digested by the saliva and the pancreatic and intestinal juices; and the butter is digested by the bile and pancreatic juice. The mineral matters are dissolved in the stomach and with the water enter the blood from this organ.

Digestion is, therefore a complicated process, each stage of which so depends on the others that we cannot afford to neglect any portion of it which is under our control, for example, the selection of proper food and its thorough mastication. Interference with the normal process at any part of it may result in indigestion, and hence we have as many kinds of dyspepsia as there are kinds of food to be digested. Thus a person may have starchy or salivary indigestion, proteid or peptic, fatty or intestinal; but rarely, if ever, are all these forms found to begin in the same individual at the same time.

It will be readily appreciated that within the limits of an article devoted to normal digestion little space can be given to abnor-

mal or disordered processes. Just a word then with reference to indigestion. A person can usually tell which of the forms mentioned he suffers from. Let him eat only one kind of food at a time until he has ascertained which it is that disagrees with him, then by avoiding that food, whether it be starches, meats, or fats, he can give that part of the digestive apparatus concerned in its digestion the needful rest. Under this favorable condition the digestive function soon resumes its normal activity.

But prevention is better than cure, and I venture to offer some practical suggestions.

First: One of the most fruitful causes of starchy indigestion is insufficient mastication and insalivation. We live in an age of nervous hurry, and have ceased to take sufficient time to eat decently. We rush through our meals as though everything depended on the rapid disposition of the food. Restaurants bear the sign, "Five Minute Lunches" and railways announce, "Ten minutes for refreshments." Dry foods which cannot be swallowed readily are washed down. This practice relieves the salivary glands of their proper work, and starchy indigestion is sooner or later likely to give us trouble. The efficiency of after digestion depends largely upon the thoroughness with which the food is chewed and mixed with saliva. No amount of pepsin taken as a medicine will compensate for the lack of this. Therefore, I say, what has already been implied,—thoroughly chew your food. This old admonition has been repeated so often that it has become a platitude observed as often in the breach as in the fulfillment. Undoubtedly this is due to the lack of a proper sense of the importance of mastication and insalivation. Now that my readers understand the proper relation of these acts to the whole process of digestion, let us hope that the suggestion will be observed.

Second: Fresh bread or any food which is apt to form into a doughy or gluey mass is impervious to the digestive juices and should be avoided.

Third: The diastase of the saliva is incapable of changing starch to sugar if either the starch is uncooked or the saliva not

alkaline. Breakfast foods and other starchy cereals, therefore, should be well cooked, and vinegar pickles should be sparingly used or salivary digestion will be impaired.

Fourth: The thinner the gastric juice the more rapid and efficient will be the digestion of meats and other proteins. The presence of digested food in the stomach hinders the action of the gastric juice on the undigested portion. Digested food should therefore be removed as quickly as possible. Nothing accomplishes this so well as water. Hence it is good to drink plenty of water with our meals. Don't wash down the food with it. Swallow the food and then drink as much water as you like. It can do no harm. I wish to emphasize this because I believe the prevailing notion is that little or no water should be drunk at our meals. This error has probably arisen from a misunderstanding or misstatement of the intended advice not to take water into the mouth before the food is swallowed, as this practice would certainly lessen the flow of saliva and hence impede digestion.

The ease and completeness of digestion, the time occupied by the process, and the fitness of the food for the consumer depend on many circumstances, some of which are connected with the food itself, while others are referable to the person consuming it.

First, as to the food itself:

As to which foods are wholesome and which are not no hard and fast lines can be drawn. Healthy individuals differ widely in their ability to digest what are in general wholesome foods. Thus milk is very readily and completely digested by some, while serious disturbance of the digestive system follows its use by others. Experience shows that the large use of some foods is generally bad, while certain other foods are generally wholesome. But not all of these are wholesome for all. Avoid, then, food which common experience teaches is unwholesome. And of the wholesome foods eat only those that agree with you.

Cooking renders the starchy foods more digestible. The sacs containing the starch grains are burst open, and the starch itself undergoes slight chemical changes in the

process of cooking. This is particularly true of the starch of vegetables, as potatoes, and of cereals, as rice, corn, oatmeal, etc. If these are well cooked they are partially digested before they enter the mouth. With regard to meat, experiments* show that well done meat requires more time than rare meat, and raw meat is digested with greater ease and rapidity than either the cooked or partially cooked. Cooking, however, develops a pleasant flavor in the meat. We therefore enjoy it more, retain it in the mouth longer, and chew it more thoroughly, so that we probably do not lose anything by the cooking. Boiled milk requires a longer time for digestion than milk not boiled. In like manner raw eggs† are digested in less time than eggs that have been cooked. Some kinds of meat are tough when raw. Cooking renders these more tender and hence is here a decided advantage.

Foods which have a savory odor and pleasant flavor make our mouths water, *i. e.*, excite the flow of the digestive juices and on that account are believed to be more easily digested.

As to the quantity of food taken, we should expect that the stomach, being a muscular organ, would need moderate exercise, and the findings are in accordance with our expectations, for experiments have shown that a moderately full stomach digests its contents more completely than either a distended stomach or one in which there is little food.

The effect on digestion of certain substances taken with the food I must leave to another article. For the present I will merely say that tea and vinegar retard salivary digestion and unless taken in small quantities may interfere with the other stages also.

A varied diet is digested better than a monotonous one. Where there is no variety the food is apt to become repugnant and the digestive functions, as a result, are disturbed.

* Experiments performed by Herr Jensen in the laboratory of the University of Tübingen showed that raw beef is digested in two hours, rare beef in three hours, and beef well cooked in four hours.—T. G. A.

† Raw eggs are digested in one and one half hours, soft boiled eggs in two and one fourth hours, and hard boiled eggs in three and one half hours.—T. G. A.

A great variety at any one time, however, is more difficult of digestion than a simpler meal.

Second, as to those circumstances connected with the consumer:

As saliva is not present in the mouth of infants during the first two months and is not well developed until after six months, it is not advisable to give starchy food to infants. Pancreatic diastase, as we have seen, supplements the action of the saliva and can change raw starch to sugar, but, as the pancreatic juice is not well developed until the child is a year old, neither large quantities of cooked starch, bread, porridge, etc., or even small quantities of raw starch should be given to a child under one year old.

Very moderate exercise just after eating is probably not prejudicial to digestion. Violent exercise or fatigue certainly is. In violent exercise the blood is drawn away from the stomach, and as a result too little gastric juice is secreted, the gastric glands secreting actively only when well supplied with blood. Similarly, and for the same

reason, active mental effort is not conducive to good digestion.

During sleep digestion is not very active. The older physiologies used to tell us to avoid eating anything within at least three hours of bed time. Experience teaches, I think, that a person going to bed with a moderately full stomach will sleep better than if the stomach be empty. If you need the food take it. If you have been working hard up to a late hour I believe that no harm is done by satisfying the demands of hunger. The same laws of common sense apply here as elsewhere. It would be unwise to eat substances known to be difficult of digestion.

Cheerfulness has long been considered a very efficient aid to digestion. "Cheerfulness and health react on each other" and "Food well chatted is half digested" are sayings which contain more than a little truth. We cannot overestimate the beneficial effects of spotless linen, a nicely laid table, a tidy servant, and above all pleasant faces and animated conversation.

THE INVADERS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

BY CYRUS C. ADAMS.

THE Boers, like Daniel Boone, want plenty of elbow room. Since the third decade of this century the Dutch

of Cape Colony have again and again gone farther afield to be well rid of the English, whom they do not like; and when England pursued them even beyond the Vaal River and annexed their country, nineteen years ago, at a day when their treasury was empty and they were faint and bleeding from long wars with native foes, they merely bided their time till, with strength renewed and good guns in their hands, they could extort from England on battlefields the right to manage their internal affairs to suit themselves. This they did fifteen years ago and five years later the hapless Boers, who would have built around them a Chinese wall of exclusion if they could, saw the beginning of that great invasion of miners and adventurers. They could not

stay the flood, and as they looked helplessly on they said, "Gold is the curse of our land and it will ruin us all."

We have just witnessed another invasion of the Transvaal of a different sort, and the episode will make a remarkable chapter in its history. No one was so much astonished when the news came that Dr. L. S. Jameson had led a band of filibusters into the friendly South African Republic as those who knew the story of his notable career. It is a matter for deep regret if this terrible blunder has destroyed his usefulness, for Dr. Jameson wielded an immense influence for good, and he was loved by every man, white or black, throughout the British portion of South Africa. He has a genius for the work he was doing among scores of thousands of barbarous Matabeles and Mashonas and the many hundreds of pioneer miners in Rhode-

sia, the large country of the British South Africa Company. The policy in respect to the natives that Dr. Jameson and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the wealthiest man and the greatest personal force in South Africa, have been carrying out has set the pace for every government in Africa in its dealings with uncivilized tribes. Dr. Jameson was the man in the field who put into force these beneficent and practical ideas. No wonder that all who knew him were astounded when they heard that the man of peace and good works had led a lawless band upon a murderous raid into a friendly state.

Dr. Jameson has acquired very sudden fame as a filibuster. Let us look at him, for a moment, in his more legitimate and pleasing rôle. Before 1890 no white man dared to enter the regions north of the South African Republic without the consent of Lobengula, the Matabele king, and even then he took his life in his hand. In that year, however, the king sold to the British South Africa Company the right to occupy Mashonaland, the eastern part of the country, where British pioneers have since begun to open farms and develop the great gold fields. This company, with Cecil Rhodes at its head, did its best to keep the peace with Lobengula and his fierce soldiers; but in spite of all protests they kept raiding the Mashonas among whom the whites were living, and when Dr. Jameson told the invaders they could murder and steal no more in Mashonaland the Matabele war began. Happily the conflict thus forced upon the whites did not last long. A few battles, not very sanguinary, broke the Matabele power, and the old king died while retreating to the Zambesi. Then began the one-man rule of Dr. Jameson, administrator of Rhodesia, and no one would have dared to predict the results he has achieved in a little over two years.

He called the humbled Matabele chiefs to Buluwayo and said to them :

"Go home and govern your people in your own way. We shall not interfere with your customs except that there must be no more murder, no more raiding, no more feticism. We shall punish any witch-doctor who practices his arts, for they keep you poor and degraded. Your king owned all the cattle of your land. Tell your people that from this day each

one of them shall own all the cattle he raises. If one of your people wrongs another and you do not right the wrong, our police will find it out and we will see that justice is done. We shall protect the lives and property of you all just as we shall protect the lives and property of the white men. The protection we shall give you will cost money and it is right that you should pay for it. On each of your huts we shall levy a small tax. If your men desire we shall be glad to have them work for us to pay the tax; and if they will work longer we will pay them in goods and money."

In those regions, to-day, a white man may wander alone and unarmed and feel secure. Thousands of the natives are working for the company and the miners. The Matabeles say they are glad the whites have come, and the rich region that six years ago was closed to the world is now the home of thousands of industrious white pioneers. Dr. Jameson's word has been law. He has been a mild despot, imposing his will and judgment upon white and black alike, and they have all loved him, though many a time he has firmly said no to their requests. When the steamer from Cape Town reached England on January 3, men wept as they were told that Dr. Jameson was a prisoner. "Every white and black man in Rhodesia will help avenge his death if he is killed," said one. "Weak as I am," said an invalid, "I will gladly take my place in the ranks if anything happens to Dr. Jameson."

These things are worth telling because many have the idea that Dr. Jameson is merely a reckless freebooter and adventurer, the fact being that his recent terrible blunder or crime has tarnished a fair name and reputation that any humanitarian and most publicists might envy. This Scotchman, noted in South Africa for shrewdness and caution, honesty and justice, carried away at last by some imperious motive, led his mounted police, six hundred in number, fully armed and with Maxims and artillery, into the Transvaal, on an enterprise as reckless and criminal as one of Jesse James' raids. He marched right through the region where the Boer farmers are thickest, pressing on almost due east over the high, dry plain; and when the Boer commandant in the Marico district ordered him back he made answer: "I shall proceed with my original

plans. We are here in reply to an invitation from the principal residents of the Rand, to assist them in their demand for justice and the ordinary rights of every citizen of a civilized state."

The motives that led Dr. Jameson to stake his life and reputation on a gambler's chance will be revealed in time. He may have been acting under Mr. Rhodes' secret orders. His raid may have been part of a plot to overthrow the Transvaal government and create a plausible pretext if not an actual need for British interference and aggression, so that the Union Jack would speedily come to float over a united British South Africa. Whatever the depth and breadth of this plot may be, we believe that sentiment had much to do with impelling Dr. Jameson to his course. He was an old diamond miner at Kimberley and many of his friends there are now foremost among the gold seekers on the Witwatersrand. They did not appeal to him in vain, but they left him in the lurch when he was caught in a trap and needed help.

The world cannot wholly approve the policy of the stubborn, narrow, unprogressive Boers, but there are elements in their history, heroic and pathetic, that kindle admiration and sympathy. Six times since 1834 these Boers have abandoned their farms and pushed out into the wilderness that they might live alone. Their migrations involved the most acute trials and suffering, but they cheerfully faced every vicissitude, hoping they were free at last from British domination. In those early years most of them were killed by native tribes who resented their intrusion, but the ranks were filled by newcomers who followed in their wake. Until long after the middle of the century their little republic was on wheels and they were wandering adventurers toiling always with gun in hand, living in tents or in huts made of branches, clad in the skins of wild beasts, a people without towns and almost destitute of comforts. All the book they desired or possessed was the family Bible. All they asked was the simplest food, a chance to till a few acres and to raise their herds; and before their savage foes were all subdued they fought the British for their independence

and won it on the battlefields of 1881. No wonder that President Krüger in his recent despatches to Europe has spoken of the liberties of the Boers as "dearly bought."

They little knew when they were laying out their great farms, each of them as large as an American township, that they had appropriated one of the richest gold regions in the world. It was in 1867 that the geologist Mauch found gold on the banks of the Tati River, north of the Transvaal. Four years later Button sent word to Europe that there were rich gold fields in the Boer republic itself. The Dutch farmers were dismayed as year after year fresh sources of gold were revealed in the hills of Makapana, in the mountains of Lijdenburg, along the affluents of the Manissa, on the edge of Swaziland, and finally among the heights of the Witwatersrand on the plateau south of Pretoria, the capital. With this town as a center, every point of the compass seems to direct to a source of gold; and the Witwatersrand is the greatest gold field ever known. If the average monthly product for the whole of last year was as great as it was up to September 1, the yield for the Rand alone for 1895 was about fifty million dollars. The largest product in one year from all the mines in the United States was sixty-five million dollars.

"Gold is our curse," the Boers have cried in agony. It was not to be that they should inhabit this rich land alone. The fifty thousand Boers of the South African Republic are to-day overwhelmed by the influx of over one hundred thousand Europeans, mostly men and three fourths British. Dismayed as they were by an invasion they could not repel, the Boer leaders set themselves about the task of devising means by which they might at least put off the evil day when their government should pass forever from the hands of its founders. For this purpose they have revised their constitution again and again. They have lengthened the period of residence required for a foreigner to secure full citizenship from five to twelve years, and then it may be withheld from him by vote of the Upper House of the Volksraad, which is composed solely of Boers. They

have laid a very heavy tax upon all the imports brought in by foreigners. If gold is a curse, it has at least filled their treasury. They have defended their onerous tax rate on the ground that a large part of the immigrants have merely come to make their pile and then intend to leave the country, and it is proper that the government should derive some advantage from their temporary sojourn.

So the Boers and the Europeans have been practically living apart, without any tendency toward political or social assimilation; and no decent man would care to assimilate with a considerable element among those thousands of fortune hunters who have swarmed into the Transvaal from all quarters of the globe. The Rand and the Kaap valley are like all early mining camps. The rough-scutt are there in force and have been loudest in voicing the grievances of the discontented Uitlanders. They are at the bottom of much of the bad feeling between the Boers and the miners. About five years ago when President Krüger visited Johannesburg they pulled down the Transvaal flag before his eyes and otherwise insulted him. Like the able and sensible man he is, he declined to hold respectable men responsible for the acts of these rowdies.

There is a vein of humor in the shrewd old president that somewhat suggests that of Abraham Lincoln. Several years ago, when the miners of Johannesburg had been badly bitten by stock speculation and the camp was poor and prospects blue, they lifted their voices in denunciation of President Krüger as the author of most of their ills. He alluded to the matter in the Volksraad. "My pet monkey at home," he said, "had the misfortune one day to stick his tail in the fire, and when he felt the pain he turned round and bit my finger. So these men in Johannesburg who have scorched themselves in the fire of speculation, turn round on me."

The best men on the Rand, however unite in the protest against the treatment all foreigners receive from the government. They say that if they are compelled to pay heavy taxes they have a right, if not to full citizenship for years to come, at least to ad-

equate police protection, to schools for their children, to better mining laws, and to the right of public meeting. The best and most substantial men on the Rand are members of the Council of the National Union, which for many months has been demanding reform from the Boer government. There is no doubt that the Uitlanders have genuine grievances and there will be no peace in the Transvaal until they are remedied.

But the Uitlanders made a terrible blunder when they plotted to subvert the government and summoned outsiders with Maxims for the apparent purpose of delivering the Transvaal to England. Many of their leading men are to-day in prison charged with treason, and there is little prospect that they will be lightly dealt with. Mr. Krüger said recently, "Johannesburg is like a turtle. Let it alone until it sticks out its head, then, if need be, you may cut it off." It looks as though the wonderful town had done all it could to facilitate decapitation.

There is little fear that the Transvaal will lose its independence. Any attempt to annex it to England would be stubbornly resisted by all the Dutch of South Africa from Cape Town to the northern confines of President Krüger's domain; furthermore, the European powers would not permit it. Boer independence was wrested from England on battlefields, and the powers are too intensely jealous of one another in Africa to permit England to reconquer the land that has proved to be one of the richest in the world.

But the Boers have found that they cannot keep aloof from the world, and they are yielding to the inevitable. They are admitting railroads, they have improved their trade relations, they have entered the postal union. They will yield further to enlightened opinion and will give the newcomers more adequate protection and advantages. But they will put off as long as they possibly can any change that will place them in political minority. The destiny of the Boers north of the Vaal seems to be ultimately to become absorbed, like their brethren in Cape Colony, in the general commonwealth, an important, an influential, but not a predominant element in population or politics.

THE HISTORY OF THE TOILET.

BY LOUIS BOURDEAU.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE FRENCH "REVUE DE PARIS."

THERE is in color a principle of beauty whose charm attracts and delights the eye. Man must have early felt a desire to transfer to his person this means of pleasing of which he felt himself deprived. For on the one hand the natural color of his skin is of a dull uniformity, varying from the pitch black of the negro to the dull yellow of the Mongolian or to the earthy red of the inhabitants of the New World, and ending in the dirty white of the Indo-Europeans—a garb of misery of which science thinks that it finds the primitive color in the freckles which reappear by atavism on some delicate skins. On the other hand, almost all the materials of which man might naturally make his garments were of dull shades, without brilliancy, and hardly capable of enlivening the eyes. But after a long succession of researches man has succeeded in adorning himself with the richest colors, rivaling the most brilliant decorations of birds, insects, and flowers.

Before learning to make garments man could color only his body; and with that he began. Most savages, who are generally very slightly clad, have the custom of rendering their bodies brilliant with different sorts of colored paste to make themselves more frightful to their enemies or more fascinating to the eyes of love. This custom appears to have been followed even in prehistoric ages, for amid the remains of the earliest peoples are found fragments of limonite, which is of a beautiful red, and of manganese ore, which gives a black. This allows us to suppose that the aborigines of Europe had the custom of coloring the body. The supposition is confirmed by the finding likewise of little jars of stone which probably served to pulverize the colors, as they are similar to those still employed by the Osage Indians on the shores of the Missouri.

Similar practices are recorded among a

great many peoples of the ancient world. "When the Ethiopians go to war" says Herodotus, "they rub half of the body with plaster and the other half with vermilion." According to Cæsar, all the Bretons painted their bodies with a blue paste, making themselves frightful in battle. The inhabitants of Scotland had received from the Romans the name of Picts (*Picti*) because of the layer of paint with which they covered their bodies. Tacitus says, "The Aryans color their shields and their bodies black, so that by the terribly gloomy color of their armies they spread terror in the ranks of their enemies." We may perhaps see a survival of these warlike colors in the care which modern peoples take to dress their soldiers in bright colors, which contrast in brilliancy with their civil costume and give an air of pride to those who wear them at the expense of their safety in combat.

These colored pastes had not enough adhesiveness and had to be renewed periodically. An indelible marking of the body was secured by a painful operation which consisted in pricking the skin and introducing into the wounds a coloring substance forever ineffaceable. This custom has been very extensive, for it has been observed among a great number of peoples of all degrees of civilization. Théophile Gautier said, "When man cannot embroider his clothes he embroiders his skin."

Tattooing has perhaps been in use from prehistoric times. The negroes of Africa and Australia, whose skin is not adapted to receiving colors, substitute for it tattooing by scars, making on certain parts of the body deep cuts from which result projecting features similar to the chevrons on our military costumes. The Maoris picture in their tattooing the past of their race and relate symbolically their exploits. In Egypt on the tomb of the kings at Bilan-el-Molouk,

a monument anterior to the sixteenth century, B. C., is represented a man of the white race whose arms and thighs are tattooed. In Leviticus Jehovah forbade the Hebrews to cut themselves as a sign of mourning and to mark in characters upon the body. The name Breiz, by which the Bretons still designate Brittany, has the significance of spotted or tattooed.

The practice of tattooing existed even among the Greeks and Romans of the classic age. It was not intended as a decoration of honor, but was stamped upon the foreheads of fugitive slaves and of prisoners in order to mark them for recognition and capture if they escaped. In Europe in our day tattooing different parts of the body, especially the breast or arms, is hardly employed except among workmen, soldiers, or sailors. It is related that Bernadotte, when he became king of Sweden, could never consent to have himself bled from the fear of showing upon his arm a design that republican soldiers used to wear. This would have been very compromising for a king.

The Japanese are the only civilized people among whom tattooing has preserved down to our time its primitive import. In this empire the greater number of people devoted to such lower occupations as those of porter, messenger, hauler of carriages, etc., whose dress is generally very scanty, until very recently had the trunk, the arms, and the legs covered with an ornamental picturesque tattooing. The designs were fantastic animals, birds, flowers, military scenes, imitations of clothing, etc., and varied according to the profession, the taste of the wearer, or the fancy of the artist. The latter engraved the most complicated designs in a few hours, making more than two hundred thousand punctures, afterwards colored with Chinese ink or with vermilion. But the practice has lately been forbidden in Japan, as a remnant of barbarism, by a government too much in a hurry, perhaps, to imitate in everything the customs of European civilization.

But the custom of applying color to the body is not peculiar to savages alone. Even those whose advanced industry has

procured for them a certain luxury of colored garments have not ceased to paint the parts of the body that the costume does not cover.

The fashion of painting the face is as old as the desire of women to appear beautiful. The author of the book of Enoch assures us that even before the deluge the angel Azazel had taught the daughters of men the art of painting the face. In Egypt the custom was general. Men colored their eyebrows black in order to diminish the brilliancy of the blinding light, which frequently caused ophthalmia, while the women colored in different ways their faces, their hands, their nails, and their feet. There have likewise been found in the tombs of women belonging to the oldest Chaldean civilization, 4000 B. C., lumps of black coloring stuff which served to paint the eyebrows.

The same coloring of antimony which the Egyptians used was sought for by Jewish women. Isaiah, naming the things for which he reproaches the daughters of Zion, takes care not to omit the needles which served them in painting their eyelashes black. In the book of Kings, when Jezebel learns of the arrival of Jehu at the camp of Samaria she plunges her eyes into the cosmetic before presenting herself to the usurper. Finally Jeremiah, reproving the young Jewesses, says to them, "In vain you paint the circle of your eyes with antimony. Your lovers will despise you."

Western civilization, always ingenious in utilizing the inventions of the Orient, was not slow in inventing a greater variety of methods for coloring. It invented and brought into fashion two new cosmetics—the red and the white. The red appears to have been early in use among the Greeks. The women sought for it without doubt to correct the paleness of their faces due to their continual confinement in the gloom of the women's apartment. Xenophon makes Ischomachus say to his wife, who appears before him painted, "Believe me, my wife, that borrowed colors are less agreeable to me than your own." The Greeks composed their rouge out of vermilion.

At Rome the employment of rouge was in

the beginning entirely religious. On certain festal days the statues of the gods were painted with it, and at the time of Pliny the consuls were still charged to have the face of Jupiter-colored with vermilion. That which was becoming to the gods could not fail to please men. The fashion of a purplish cosmetic spread in Italy. Plautus and Propertius bear witness that the Romans, like the Greeks, put on rouge.

Under the Cæsars the women exaggerated all these artifices. They used white and red cosmetics on their cheeks, black to color their eyelashes and eyebrows, and blue to draw upon their temples a fine network of veins. The Latin satirists are never wanting in irony on the expedients of feminine coquetry to conceal apparent defects and to deceive by false charms. Martial says, "Two-thirds of Massalina is shut up in boxes. Her toilet table is composed of a hundred lies, and while she is living at Rome her hair is reddening on the shores of the Rhine." Under Nero the infamous Poppæa had the glory of inventing a new cosmetic—a mixture of bread paste and asses milk, so thick that Juvenal dared not decide whether the countenances covered with it ought to be called faces or plasters. When the faces of women were covered with it the lips of their unfortunate husbands stuck in it as in glue.

From the time of the Renaissance the taste for cosmetics revived with new intensity. At Florence the fashion raged so that Brother Berthold thundered from the pulpit against its abuse and said, "Since the women want to conceal the faces God has given them, the good God will remember that they have been ashamed of His work and will cast all the women with painted faces into hell." But the preachers wasted their thunder, for coquetry always carries the day even over the fear of hell.

Marie Antoinette in the first freshness of youth put on rouge, as all the court ladies did. The French Revolution, changing the customs, has caused the employment of rouge in good society to fall almost entirely into disuse. It is hardly used any more except on the stage. This is not saying, however, that the women have given up

cosmetics—that is beyond their power. They simply prefer to paint themselves white, since the romance writers have idealized sentimental paleness and an appearance of common robustness has become inelegant. The granddaughters of those who illuminated their faces with vermilion, dust their faces with rice powder and plaster themselves with cold cream or enamel.

The Chinese women color themselves as the Europeans do, but with less art. In Japan the young girls, to capture lovers, use a brush to put rouge on their cheeks and carmine on their lips. As to the married women, they have no longer the right to do this, so content themselves with coloring their teeth black.

The provoking artifice of beauty spots aims to bring out points of beauty, but it sometimes also has to conceal points of ugliness. It was in vogue in the middle of the seventeenth century for the purpose of bringing out the whiteness of the skin by contrasting it with black spots. At first women stuck them only onto the face. The preacher Massillon in reproving them from the pulpit asked in derision why the women did not plaster them also on their necks and shoulders and even under their collars. That was a flash of illumination, and the beauty spots pasted thus were called the "Massillon beauty spots," and that was all the preacher made by it. At the time of the great rage for beauty spots twenty different kinds were distinguished, called the "sympathetic," the "enchantress," the "majestic," etc.

The taste for artificial color is so lively that it has not stopped at painting the skin. It has presumed also to color the hair. This art is very ancient, and although Jesus said in the Sermon on the Mount "thou canst not make one hair white or black," this miracle has very often been accomplished. The Greeks did it from the time of Pericles; the Roman women used drugs to color their black hair a golden blonde. The Persian poet Kisaï excused himself for dyeing his hair by saying, "I am not trying to make myself look young; I was only afraid if my hair were white people would seek for

wisdom in me which they would not find."

The strange custom of powdering the head and making it white before the proper time is of modern origin. There are examples in history of princes who, for the sake of display, powdered their heads and beards with gold filings, but that could hardly become the fashion. The first mention of the use of flour for this toilet purpose appears in a journal in 1593, though powdering the hair did not prevail until near the end of the reign of Louis XIV.

This prince, who could not endure the fashion while he was young, adopted it when age overtook him because it made everybody appear as old as he was. The fashion very soon became general in good society and the portraits of the eighteenth century owe to it their very characteristic physiognomy. This French fashion spread over all the peoples of Europe except the Turks who from their custom of shaving the head and wearing a turban were preserved from the contagion. Toward the end of the reign of Louis XVI. it was estimated that not less than twenty million francs per year were spent in choice powders for wigs, while the common people were starving. Nothing less than a social revolution was able to abolish a custom so much against economy, good taste, and good sense.

As long as the fashion of painting the body continued, habits of cleanliness could not be established. It has been necessary to rise to a higher level of civilization to find out that the most beautiful thing is to remain sincere and not to change the natural color of the skin, but to concern oneself only with removing from it every trace of soiling. The uncleanness of most savage peoples, like the Australians, Eskimos, etc., is indescribable. Many of them are encased in a thick layer of dirt which accumulates from birth to death without ever having been washed off, unless it be accidentally. The Musselmans, thanks to the care of Mahomet, who undertook to impose upon them as a religious obligation that they wash every day, are unlike all other barbarian peoples.

According to recent statistics, the Italians take a bath on an average every two years. At Rome there are very few bathing establishments. In Spain soon after the expulsion of the Moors the Catholic clergy had the bathing houses closed as contrary to the spirit of Christianity, and the Spaniards, thinking that frequent ablutions would cause them to be suspected of Islamism, came to believe that they would risk their health if they washed themselves. In India Marco Polo said, "All men and women wash the body in water twice a day. They would never eat without having washed, and those who do not wash thus are regarded as heretics." The "Journal of Health of Louis XIV.," by Vallot, asserts that during the course of his long life this prince bathed only once. The form of the ancient bath tubs, it is true, was very inconvenient. Until the end of the reign of Louis XV. people bathed only in round wooden or earthen tubs. In 1768 a coppersmith of Paris named Levet invented the long bath tub of copper or zinc which has become so common in our day.

An English author says of the Scotch, in 1650, "Many of their women are so uncleanly that they wash their hands and faces only about once a year." A work on good manners entitled "The Laws of French Gallantry," published in 1644 for the use of elegant society, speaks of a luxury of cleanliness which was beginning to spread. It consisted in washing the hands every day and the face almost as often. It is to be remarked that most people still ate with the fingers without using forks, and that according to the politeness of that time women and men kissed each other at every meeting, which was their manner of salutation. The use of toilet soap became general only a century ago, and is still far from being as general as it ought to be. The taste for cleanliness of body and clothing is one of the most indisputable gains of modern civilization, for it has its basis in the sentiment of personal dignity. British wisdom is therefore right in regarding cleanliness as next to godliness.

WOMAN'S COUNCIL TABLE.

MARY PROCTOR.

MISS MARY PROCTOR, whose serial, "A Romance of the Stars," opens on page 676 of this impression of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, is a daughter of the well-known astronomer Richard A. Proctor. Miss Proctor's bent of mind has led her to pursue the same line of studies that her distinguished father followed so successfully, and she has already won for herself an enviable reputation in scientific circles. On January 31 she delivered in Cooper Union, New York, her one hundredth lecture. *The New York Tribune* comments on the address as follows:

"The great hall in Cooper Union has been the scene of many interesting events, political and literary, but seldom has been gathered therein a more deeply interested and quickly responsive audience than last evening, on the occasion of one of the free lectures embodied in the regular course. The hall was filled to the very doors to listen to Miss

Mary Proctor's lecture on "Giant Sun and His Family." As may be imagined, the lecture treated of the subject of astronomy from its more popular side, or, rather, from its simpler side. The daughter of a man eminent in the astronomic world, Miss Proctor has chosen to keep on in the path her scholarly father trod, with the object in view of giving the mass of humanity an absorbed knowledge of the most fascinating of all studies. Samuel Phelps Leland once said in the course of a lecture on this subject that no man could for long study the heavens and remain an infidel. Certainly no thinking individual can travel through the immensities of space under the guidance of so very interesting a speaker as is Miss Proctor without being deeply impressed with the vastness of the celestial country and the utter smallness of his own meager surroundings on this little sphere.

"The lecture was enriched with a multiplicity of stereopticon views showing the sun, its planetary children, and those wandering progeny of the stellar space, the comets and meteors. Anecdote and finely balanced illustration emphasized her subject matter still more potently."



MARY PROCTOR.

SOME PREVALENT VULGARISMS IN ENGLISH SPEECH.

BY MISS E. F. ANDREWS.

OF WESLEYAN COLLEGE, MACON, GA.

THE mincing old lady who spoke of "interring the remains of a deceased rat" would no doubt have been greatly shocked at Bunyan's plainness of speech in saying of Christiana and her friends that they "made shift to wag along," and his vigorous description of Apollyon's bullying attitude, when the swaggering fiend "straddled quite over the whole breadth of the way," she would probably have amended

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something after this fashion: "Then Apollyon extended his limbs in such a manner as entirely to obstruct Christian's further progress."

Bunyan certainly was not an educated man, and did not write "educated" English, yet a style further removed from vulgarity than his is not to be found in the whole range of our literature. The worst offenses against good English are not the homely

idioms, nor even the blunders of honest ignorance, but the pruderies and affectations of educated imbecility. I once heard an old cracker preacher, in offering up the prayers of the congregation for an afflicted sister, entreat the Lord that "sister Polly Johnson's so'e leg might dwin'le down from the size of a mill post to a cheer post—a." Now that was homely language, certainly, and better fitted, I fear, to provoke a smile from the educated than to excite their reverence, but it was really far less vulgar than the prudery of the educated idiot who seriously informed a circle of ladies, during a smallpox scare, that he had been vaccinated on both arms and both "pedestals"; or than the misplaced solicitude of the rich parvenu who was so exercised as to whether he would best meet the requirements of propriety by requesting the butler to hand him "these molasses" or "those molasses." The essence of vulgarity is pretension, and our ungrammatical friend would have been not a whit less grammatical and a good deal less ridiculous if he had not tried to simulate a culture he did not possess, but had stuck, with honest simplicity, to the homely vernacular of his youth, in which "them molasses" was no doubt the established usage.

Prudery of speech, which is mere pretension to superior refinement, is one of the worst forms of vulgarity. The superfine young lady—she would scorn, of course, to call herself a woman—who never by any chance *washes* her face or her hands, but "bathes" even her hair; who "retires" when other people go to bed, and sleeps in a "nightdress," is not so far removed in culture as she thinks from the plain-spoken servant girl who devotes an hour every Saturday night to "cleanin' of herself." By the way, I suspect it is to the influence of this exquisite creature that we may attribute the temporary disappearance of the good old word *gown* from our American vocabulary and the perversion of the word *dress* to take its place. The association of *gown* with *nightgown* was too much for the modesty of this fastidious person, and so her sensibilities took refuge in the euphemism of "dress," and *gown* was relegated, along

with its compound, to a state of undress. At least, such was the ordinary signification of that word at the time when my own vernacular was acquired (during the third quarter of the present century), among the class from whom I learned to speak—the educated white people of middle and southern Georgia. In my childhood I was always accustomed to hear the word *gown* used as a synonym for *nightgown*, though now, I am glad to say, usage has changed and *gown* is employed by all the well-bred people I know in its original and proper sense.

The vulgar euphemisms of "help" and "girl," for servant, have not made much headway in the South as yet, but we have their counterpart in the "colored people," who have taken the place of our negroes. I am glad to see that the best representatives of the negro race are themselves beginning to protest against this vulgar pseudonym, and insist, as they should, upon being called by their own proper name of negroes—an appellation to which they have just as good right as we ourselves have to the name of Anglo-Saxons. Any race or class has a right to resent the insinuation implied in these vulgar euphemisms that their race or their calling is a thing to be ashamed of. If they themselves insist upon the misnomer, as is, unfortunately, sometimes the case, the more's the pity; for such false delicacy can spring from nothing else than a want of proper respect for themselves or their calling. I remember once, in the early days of my journalistic career, having to resort to the expedient of describing a certain important personage in municipal politics as "a prominent dealer in fresh meats and animal foods"; in plain English, the man was a butcher. This sort of concession to the bad taste of individuals or of classes, however unavoidable at times, is the source of some of the worst vulgarisms with which our language is afflicted, and is responsible for a great deal of the objectionable newspaper English that grammarians and rhetoricians are constantly inveighing against. The offending reporter, however, can at least claim in extenuation of his sins the indulgence that Molière accords to "*les mal-*

Woman's Council Table.

SOME PREVALENT VULGARISMS IN ENGLISH SPEECH.

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heureux qui composent pour vivre"; but what excuse can be found for the "saleslady," or the "lady agent," who insists upon obtruding her social status into relations with which it has no more to do than the color of her hair or the shape of her nose? She may be as much of a lady as Clara Vere de Vere herself, but what has that to do with a mere question of buying and selling, and what right has the general public to expect or demand any information on the subject? We should think it very much out of taste for the queen of England to obtrude her personal and social relations into public life by styling herself a "lady sovereign"; and, in fact, the epithet lady is applied to themselves less frequently by royal personages than by any other class—a fashion in which some of us smaller personages would do better to imitate them than in the cut of their gowns. Moreover, if we are to have salesladies and lady agents and lady teachers, why not also sales-gentlemen and motor-gentlemen, and corner-grocery-gentlemen?

Quite as bad as the lady teacher and her congeners is that nondescript being the "educator," who has recently come into such prominence in the newspapers—a fashion that has its root largely, I fear, in the unwholesome tendency of our time to relieve parents and guardians of their natural share in the great work of education and cast the entire responsibility upon the already over-burdened shoulders of the school-teacher. Every teacher is also an educator, to some extent, let us hope, but the child's chief educator is his mother; and his father and his sisters and brothers, his playmates, his home and social surroundings, must all count as important factors in the grand total of influences that go to make up an education, and the lack of which no amount of school training can supply. Why, then, should we reject a name that defines clearly and distinctively our peculiar part in the work of education? Is not the title that Jesus Christ was content to be called by good enough for us? Suppose Nicodemus had said: "Rabbi, we know that thou art an *educator* come from God"; would the

office of the Great Master have been magnified by the word?

The same strictures apply with even greater force to that abused word *professor*, which has been worn threadbare by country schoolmasters and dragged around by the peripatetic "perfessor" of singing and writing, and by lecturers on phrenology and hypnotism and what not, until men who really have a right to the title are almost ashamed to be called by it. But it is vain to protest; the men who "perfess" will never condescend to read these pages.

Purism at its worst is a form of vulgarity, and a form into which school-teachers, from the very nature of their calling, are peculiarly liable to fall. Ruskin has somewhere remarked that overprecision in the use of language is a surer mark of the lack of culture than the opposite extreme—on the principle, I suppose, upon which some wit has said that a patch is worse than a rent, because the latter may be the result of accident while the former is a sign of premeditated poverty. At any rate, to be on our "p's and q's" with our mother tongue is pretty good evidence that we are not sufficiently at home in the society of good English to feel at ease there. The teacher that takes a boy or girl to task, as I have known some teachers do, for using such well established idioms as "Don't tell on me," "How did you enjoy yourself?" "You are mistaken," "I don't think I will," "The floor is being swept," and the like, ought to be put to school for a while to his own pupils, till he learns to master the English language instead of letting it master him.

Undoubtedly the most active agent in debasing our language on the one hand, as of preserving and purifying it on the other, is the printing press. While the elevating and conservative influence of the higher class of publications can hardly be overestimated, it is not strong enough to counteract entirely the opposing tendency of the flood of low-grade newspapers and magazines, of dime novels, "penny dreadfuls," and back-stairs literature of the Laura Jean Libbey type that is pouring from the press every day, to say nothing of the advertise-

ments in street cars and railway stations, over shop doors, and in the thousand and one circulars that are thrust into your unwilling hand at every turn. Advertisements are probably the worst propagators of vulgarity in our daily speech of all agencies now in existence, and the most pernicious, because the most obtrusive; people who never read anything else cannot escape them. Imagine the demoralizing effect upon the language of people who never take a line of good English as an antidote, of such announcements as the following staring them in the face every time they walk down the street or glance at the columns of their local paper:

"Grand closing out sale; ladies,' gents,' and infants' underwear at bottom prices."

"Some hustling girl with a move on her can get the beautiful premium toilet set now on exhibition in our show window, by selling—" etc.

"We inaugurate to-morrow a matchless merchandise movement by throwing on the market our entire stock of winter cloaks at greatly reduced prices; all in need of such are invited to call and examine."

"Our wedding and engagement rings is proof positive that you get solid gold rings here, plump eighteen carats fine."

"Lady agents wanted to sell our patent new safety lamps; will make a most appreciative Christmas gift."

"There will be a meeting of Christian Endeavors at Pine Street Church this evening at three o'clock."

"Simon Wells, the husband and father of three children, happened to a serious accident yesterday." (Press dispatch.)

"Atlanta did herself proud by her unstinted and boundless hospitality on Thanksgiving Day." (Headline in a daily paper.)

In the society column we are told that a "select crowd" assembled at the hospitable mansion of Col. John Smith last evening and had a most "enjoyable time," and a little further on that the "Episcopals" of Wayneville held a reception at Mrs. John Jones' for the benefit of the church, and a most enjoyable program was "executed."

It is too much, perhaps, to expect the so-

ciety editor to know that church members are nouns, not adjectives, and that programs are more usually rendered than executed—though opinions may differ on this point, especially with regard to amateur performers; but if she has had any experience at all of good society she ought to know that "crowds" are never considered very select, and it is rather tantalizing to tell us that Mrs. Smith's guests had an enjoyable time without letting us know whether they enjoyed it. People sometimes have eatable food which they do not eat, and readable books which they do not read, and some may be so perverse as to have an "enjoyable time" offered them which they do not enjoy. Yet, after all, can we wonder that the local reporter should sometimes ignore the distinction between Endeavor and Endeavorer, Episcopal and Episcopalian, appreciate and approve, enjoyable and agreeable, suspicion and suspect, and the like, when such a writer as Mrs. Humphrey Ward sets him the example by failing to discriminate between demean and debase, as in the following sentence from Marcella: "Was he actually going to demean himself by accepting their aid?"

But I am not going to make vulgarisms respectable by quoting authority for them in high places. In fact, there is no warrant for them there, the few examples of them that are to be found in writers of repute being rare exceptions, and the result, usually, of oversight or accident. "Their speech bewrayeth them" is as true now as it was two thousand years ago.

The other day I happened to overhear a young gentleman "engaged in commercial pursuits" describe his *fiancée*—"best girl," he called her,—to a "lady friend," as a "nice, refined, cultivated, and elegant party"! What a complete biography condensed into that one little word!

And so, when you hear people of a certain grade of culture speak complacently of "our crowd" and make a point of saying "Yes ma'am" and "No ma'am" to their elders; when you hear them talk about frequenting "enjoyable occasions" and meeting their "gentlemen friends," or worse still their "fellows," you may be pretty sure that the

gentlemen friends and the fellows in question call their outer garments their "pants" and "vest"; that they keep their friends "posted" as to the news, and sometimes, after business hours, dispose of the "balance" of their time by calling on their "lady friends" or reading a novel by "the Duchess."

A vulgarism is the worst offense that can be committed against our mother tongue; and by vulgarism I mean, not the coarse argot of ignorance and crime, whose very grossness will act as a dead weight to keep it from rising to infect the current of our common speech; not the unrecognized proletariat of slang and upstart words from which the resources of our standard English are being slowly recruited as are the upper ranks of our social life from the great democratic masses below; but the mistakes and

corruptions into which half-educated people fall in their rash endeavors to use words whose nice shades of meaning they are unable to discriminate. In no respect is a little learning a more dangerous thing than in the temerity with which it leads people to tamper with the intricacies of English speech, and to pass the most illogical blunders from mouth to mouth and into the public prints, until it almost sets your teeth on edge to read the press dispatches. If the newspapers could only be inspired with something like a literary conscience, and if advertisers could be brought by some means to understand that their announcements would be just as effective if written in tolerably correct English, it would do more to purge our daily speech of vulgarity and corruption than all the grammars and dictionaries ever written.

CLARA BARTON.

BY LILIAN WHITING.

THE quiet heroism with which Clara Barton has again undertaken an arduous and dangerous work in sailing for Turkey under inauspicious circumstances, the refinement and good sense with which she evaded any tendency of the circumstances to degenerate into sensationalism, call attention anew to a most remarkable personality. It would seem that when a great work is being prepared for an individual, the individual is always being prepared by subtle moldings of circumstance for the work. Life individually considered seems always to be the expression

divine purposes is thereby receptive to those higher leadings whose inflorescence is in noble and beautiful achievement.

Clara Barton was born in North Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1830.

Her father had been a soldier under General Anthony Wayne and had the military habits of precision and timeliness. Her mother was a woman of singularly sweet and even temperament, and the girl grew up in a well ordered home where intelligence, industry, a wise economy, and a generous good will to the world in general prevailed. She attended the public schools and, like most



CLARA BARTON.
At the Time of our Civil War.

of certain qualities whose development and action upon the surroundings produce events. To what degree we create our own lives is always an intricate problem; but there can be no failure in recognizing that the life which holds itself in harmony with

of the young women of that day, sought her first independent contact with life as a teacher, engaging in this work when but sixteen years of age. For some years she continued this work, saving money to enable her to study again, which she did at Clinton

Seminary in New York. Later she began teaching again in New Jersey and founded a girls' school at Bordentown, free to all, and stemmed the tide of opposition that she encountered for this daring measure, as it was at the time. In this episode one traces the qualities that have made Clara Barton a signal power in the world. In 1854 she gave up this school on account of ill health and went to Washington on a visit to relatives, and here we see the turning point of her life. From this time the influences that were to bear her into so unique and remarkable a current of usefulness began to make themselves felt.

At this time the patent office was in a state of confusion and discord. There had been betrayals of confidence on the part of the clerks; the secrets of many who had filed patents were treacherously made known; there was a deep-rooted distrust among the employees mutually, and between them and the commissioner in charge. The remarkable executive ability, that peculiar directive force that characterizes her had even then revealed itself and the commissioner of patents appointed Miss Barton to take charge of the office. Forty years ago the entrance of a woman to a responsible position among those held by men was a very different thing from what it is to-day, and the clerks already there exerted their utmost ingenuity to make the place so uncomfortable for Miss Barton that she would retreat. But it was not in the nature of Clara Barton to strike her colors. Something of the strain of soldier ancestry was in her and she held her own. She remained three years as head clerk in the patent office. She met rudeness, insubordination, and slander. She brought order out of chaos; she transformed treachery into honor; she saw the unfit persons discharged, and she influenced and educated weak ones up to the measure of loyalty and honor. Little has been known, she says, of this formative period in her life; yet she herself sees in it a definite phase which lent its determining force to all her future.

But the troubled times of the country drew on. Under the Buchanan administra-

tion Miss Barton was discharged on account of her political convictions. The War of the Rebellion came on and Miss Barton nobly offered to serve the department without payment, which for some months she did, resigning to find other and more direct means of serving her country.

For patriotism is a passion with Clara Barton, and second only to the love of humanity. When the forty Massachusetts soldiers who were wounded in Baltimore arrived at the depot in Washington Clara Barton was among the assembled crowd awaiting them. The instincts of her special vocation now asserted themselves. She cared for these soldiers tenderly, nursing them back to health. From this time her desire was to go on the battlefield. The war clouds gathered and deepened. As Florence Nightingale first discovered her own power in the encounter with the group of Arabs who were ill in Cairo, while on her first European tour with her mother and brothers, so Clara Barton in meeting the forty wounded soldiers in Washington touched the keynote of her vocation for life.

The war gathered force and Miss Barton petitioned to go to the field. She visited the scenes of battle and was one of the leaders in organizing relief. General Buckner, who was assistant quartermaster, agreed to furnish transportation for the food and necessities that she gathered together, and permission to go to the field was awarded her. What scenes were those when she followed the Army of the Potomac! She was in the tragic scenes of the battles of Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, Spottsylvania, and the Wilderness.

The qualifications of a nurse are not merely, nor even mostly, physical strength, watchfulness, and tenderness. More than these, which may be held as the elementary qualifications, are the buoyancy of spirit, the firm, cheerful courage, the directive capacity, and the constant receptivity to the higher spiritual currents of thought. It is in these that the nurse communicates the life-giving touch. Florence Nightingale used to say that illness was not an evil but a blessing; that disease was the struggle of

the system to throw off poisonous and dangerous conditions, and that it was all a reparative process. Such an attitude of mind is curative and in this mental tone Clara Barton was preëminent.

At the close of the war President Lincoln, whose keen insight recognized the fiber of Clara Barton, appointed her to superintend that vast and intricate correspondence of the friends of missing soldiers. She established a bureau of records. Her accurate habits of accounts and recording were here of inestimable value. She employed many assistants, communicating to them her own comprehensive power and perfection of detail. During her services in the battlefield she had compiled extensive hospital, prison, and burial lists. These now became all important; and it is said that out of thirteen thousand graves of soldiers she identified all save a few hundred. Of the living and dead together she traced over thirty thousand by means of her own records and her skill—which amounted to positive genius—in following other clues. For four years consecutively Clara Barton was engaged in this arduous work. To further its purposes she drew freely on her private funds and when Congress offered later to restore to her the sums expended she refused. This colossal work alone would immortalize her life. The hopes and hearts that she sustained and comforted, aiding them to realization of their longing desires, or to resignation and faith when these desires could not be fulfilled, are among those nobler pages of life kept only in the book of the recording angel.

But this was the second chapter, only, in the historic life of Clara Barton.

In 1869, with broken health, she went to Europe to recover herself. She went on a mission nobler than she could dream. Perhaps the greatest reward, the truest pledge of divine recognition is given in that to those who have conducted a noble work nobly more extended opportunities unflinching open. The reward is always in the quality of life. To act nobly is to be more noble forever after.

It is said of Florence Nightingale that the

dream of her life was that there should be established an order of nurses. This dream is fulfilled in the Red Cross,* which had its first inception on February 9, 1863,—an organization first conceived of by M. Henri Dunant, a Swiss gentleman, who was supported in his views by M. Gustave Moynier and Dr. Louis Appia of Geneva. On Miss Barton's arrival in that city, in 1869, M. Moynier and others of the International Relief Committee in Geneva called upon her and commended to her this organization. Up to this time she had known little or nothing of it, although many of its methods had been also her own. At the time she reached Geneva this treaty had been signed by every civilized country except the United States. The great and finely comprehensive method covering every detail of caring for the sick and of military strategy enlisted the warmest sympathy and interest from Miss Barton. Immediately she entered on the work of commending it to her own country.

It is not a matter of surprise, on considering the circumstances, that our own country should have been the last in establishing within its territory a branch of the Red Cross. For when the original society was organized our country was in the midst of its Civil War. All the literature of the Red Cross was in other languages, principally in the French, and the foreign reviews and magazines which discussed it were little seen in the United States at that time. At the time the first convention was called in Geneva there were no delegates sent from this country, although the minister to Switzerland was considered a delegate *ex officio*; he sent to our government a copy of the proceedings, asking recognition, but it was ignored if not declined, as there was no room for thought of any kind outside the national tragedy of civil war. In 1866 Rev. Henry Bellows, D. D., presented the subject again and an incipient society of the Red Cross was formed here, but it had little vitality and soon died out. The International Committee in Geneva was then discouraged and made no further effort until

*THE CHAUTAUQUAN for February, 1896, contains an account of the founding of the Red Cross Society.

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after Miss Barton's arrival in Switzerland. It is she who was the connecting link—the personal influence which caused the relation of the European society to its American branch, or rather caused the American branch to be established. During the first year of the administration of President Hayes (1877) M. Moynier addressed to him a letter urging that the United States should be associated with the International Committee of the Red Cross in its work. In this letter under date of Geneva, Aug. 19, 1877, M. Moynier says, after urging its claim :

"We do not doubt that this will meet with a favorable reception from you, for the United States is in advance of Europe upon the subject of war, and the celebrated 'Instructions of the American Army' are a monument that does honor to the United States."

M. Moynier also said in this :

"We have an able and devoted assistant in Miss Clara Barton, to whom we confide the care of handing to you this present request."

Several foreign nations had charged Miss Barton with the duty of presenting this letter to her own country.

President Hayes referred it to his secretary of state, but no action was taken. So it waited until in 1881 Miss Barton again presented the matter to President Garfield, who received it with gracious interest and indorsed it for the consideration of Secretary Blaine. Under date of May 20, 1881, Mr. Blaine wrote to Miss Barton a most cordial and earnest letter acknowledging the receipt of M. Moynier's (written in 1877) and in this Mr. Blaine, with his characteristically graceful expression, wrote to Miss Barton :

"Will you be pleased to say to M. Moynier, in reply to his letter, that the president of the United States and the officers of this government are in full sympathy with any wise measures tending toward the amelioration of the suffering incident to warfare. The Constitution of the United States has, however, lodged the entire war-making power in the Congress of the United States; and as the participation of the United States in an international convention of this character is consequent on and auxiliary to the war-making power of the nation, legislation by Congress is needful to accomplish the humane end that your society has in view."

The following month M. Moynier replied to Secretary Blaine, expressing his gratifica-

tion in the secretary's cordial sympathy, and still further urging the claims of the Red Cross. Meantime the hospitable attitude of the secretary of state warranted preliminary action, and was an earnest that Congress on assembling would pass the necessary legislation. So on May 21, 1881, the first convention in the United States to consider the Red Cross movement was held in Washington, and a constitution and by-laws adopted. Five objects of association were named: first, to secure the adoption in the United States of the international treaty; second, to obtain the recognition of our government; third, to organize a system of national relief and apply the same in war, pestilence, famine, or other calamities; fourth, to collect and diffuse information; and fifth, to coöperate with all other national societies. On June 9, 1881, the officers were elected as follows: Clara Barton, president; Judge William Lawrence, vice president; Dr. Alex. Y. P. Garnett, vice president, D. C.; A. S. Solomons, treasurer; George Kennon, secretary. The executive board consisted of Judge William Lawrence, Dr. George B. Loring, Gen. S. D. Sturgis, Mrs. S. A. Martha Canfield, Mr. Walter P. Phillips, Clara Barton, Walker Blaine, Col. R. J. Huiston, N. B. Taylor, John R. Van Wormer, and William N. Sliney. Miss Barton was also the corresponding secretary, and Gen. S. D. Mussey consulting counsel.

In an address outlining the purpose of the work Miss Barton says:

"I have never classed the Red Cross societies with charities. I have rather considered them as a wise national provision which seeks to govern and store up something against an hour of sudden need."

Under the administration of President Arthur, in July, 1882, the American branch of the Red Cross was incorporated into the international society, and received into the fellowship of the kindred societies of thirty-one other nations. It was the Forty-seventh Congress to which is due the honor of legislative enactment. Hon. Oliver D. Carger of Michigan, Hon. William Windom of Minnesota, Senator E. G. Lapham of New York, and Senators Morgan of Alabama, Edmunds of Vermont, Hawley of Connecti-

cut, Anthony of Rhode Island, and Hoar of Massachusetts were all especially prominent in aiding the work. The final concurrence and adhesion of the United States was learned with great satisfaction by the affiliated societies.

Since this final action Miss Barton has been variously engaged in furthering the work. In the fires that devastated Wisconsin, the floods that caused such suffering at Johnstown, Pa., the earthquake horror at Charleston, S. C.,—in all these the Red Cross has mitigated and relieved suffering to an incalculable degree. Tokens of distinguished consideration and approval have

poured in upon Clara Barton from nearly every court in Europe; but more glowing and brilliant than the Red Cross brooch from the grand duchess of Baden; the Gold Cross of Remembrance from a grand duke, the Iron Cross of Merit from the emperor of Germany, or the Red Cross of Merit with the colors of the empire—more brilliant than these are the never-fading ornaments of a noble spirit,—of tenderness, devotion to an unselfish purpose, love for humanity, and reverence for the divine will. These qualities are the priceless possessions of Clara Barton, and crown her with a matchless coronet of love and honor.

THE STREET LIFE OF LONDON.

BY MARIE ISABEL WOODING.

PEOPLE often ask which is the most attractive street in London, and surely for a street proper Fleet Street offers most seductions to the tourist. The pen is supreme there, and wins victories greater than those of war, for Fleet Street is, and has been, with the eastern end of the Strand, for six centuries the favored haunt of the makers of English.

Here most of the great dailies are printed, and many weeklies beside. Provincial and international news companies have their offices in Fleet Street. It boasts of *Punch*, the sad humorist whose cartoons are in themselves a rich record of British and foreign politics. Tom Hood, W. M. Thackeray, Mark Lemon, Sir John Tenniel, and Mr. Burnand have met, and some still meet at the famous weekly dinner of the staff of *Punch* when its programs are decided upon.

Considering the fact that the British dailies issued in London have a circulation of thirty millions a week, and that the men who write and print their editorials dealing with the vast interests of so huge an empire as England's make Fleet Street a common center, its importance can hardly be overestimated. It is the newspaper world of England governing a big slice of the world at large.

My peregrinations in and around this old-time spot were always delightful and equally instructive. I generally began in the Strand, at St. Clement Danes Church, and took the alleys, byways, and courts in turn, falling back after each excursion upon the Fleet itself.

By the way, the queen herself cannot ride into Fleet Street in state without meeting the lord mayor, who gravely hands to Her Majesty his sword of office as a token of surrender, and she just as gravely returns the same to His Lordship. The *Council Table* is welcome to this comforting fact, that London surrenders to Victoria alone: a feeble woman rules the strongest habitation of mankind.

Fleet Street is named from the river Fleet, which ran between it and Ludgate Hill, and emptied into the Thames at Blackfriars Bridge.

The first building one meets rejoices in the ominous title, the Devil Tavern. Rare Ben Jonson reigned here, rude genius of soldiering, the drama, and poetry, who kept for his use the Apollo room at this inn, and was its undisputed oracle.

A few steps beyond is the Temple, approached by gateways upon the southern side of Fleet Street, and the headquarters of

the legal profession. The Temple Church was one of the four circular churches built by the Knights Templars in 1185 after their return from the second crusade. Here lies Oliver Goldsmith, the friend of Johnson, Reynolds, and Garrick. The judicious Hooker and the eloquent Sherlock were among the preachers at this church, their official title being the Master of the Temple.

But let me beseech you to wander on a few steps more until the Temple Gardens are reached, a green retreat in the midst of the grimy, noisy city all encircling it, a veritable oasis in a vast unyielding desert.

"Sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child," knew and loved these gardens well. He has made them famous forever by his scene descriptive of those fratricidal strifes, the Wars of The Roses. Plantagenet and Somerset plucked each a white and a red rose from the bushes growing there then, but both were red indeed and dyed in England's best blood ere their dispute was healed by the accession of the Tudors.

The overhanging gloom and smut will not allow roses to bloom nowadays in Temple Gardens. Yet horticultural *fêtes* are sometimes held there, and when beves of fair girls accompanied by stalwart men linger on the shaven lawns, gazing at the masses of foliage and flowers, while the river flows alongside and the band makes sweet melody, the former splendors of these historic retreats seem to have come back again.

Izaak Walton, who loved to go a-fishing and catch and cook his own, all too good save for anglers and honest men, lived opposite Temple Lane, near the Cock Tavern. But the demands of unromantic corporations pulled down the genial old gentleman's house to widen the street.

Dr. Johnson could not be persuaded to leave this thoroughfare for any considerable length of time. "Let us take a walk down Fleet Street" said he to Boswell, who of course would have followed the giant had he suggested the infernal regions as a destination; and here he walked, sometimes until midnight, mourning and laughing in turns, counting the hitching posts, and mut-

tering to himself, or else vociferating at obedient Boswell or drunken Oliver.

"Is not this very fine?" said Johnson to Boswell, when they visited Greenwich Park.

"Yes, sir," replied the Jackal, "but not equal to Fleet Street."

"You are right, sir," thundered Johnson, heartily.

I dived into Bolt Court, where the most heroical figure of modern literature lived and died. I looked up at the dirty brown bricks and the faded and frowzy casements. The picture of his ponderous form, elephantine movements, scarred and rugged features, unkempt wig, and tea-slopped vest was near and not afar off. It seemed easy to see him seated in the fastidious Chesterfield's reception room, awaiting the awful moment when England's elegant lord should deign to speak to a far greater than he. There was the sturdy, brave, and noble fellow, the king of the craft of the pen, among crimps and shysters, toss-pots and spies, dancing masters and courtesans, at last leaving them, bruised but not broken, disappointed but not dismayed.

No wonder Leigh Hunt declares Johnson the *genius loci* of Fleet Street. And great as Fleet Street is, it has need to be proud of its elected representative in letters. Johnson was the man who compelled brutal mammonism to take its foot from off the neck of literature, and made the starving hacks of Grub Street, their shirts pawned, and they in bed with shivering ribs, dashing off more copy for the "devil" at the door, a thing abolished now, except as a memory of shame.

Charlie Lamb would walk around London in general and Fleet Street in particular at any hour of night or day. He and his sister Mary made a habit of visiting the puppet shows, the snake charming exhibitions, and the various wonders of the spot, including, of course, the ever popular exhibition of Punch and Judy.

Many was the time they passed down this street hand in hand, while she wrestled with her darkness of brain, that terrible doom of intermittent insanity worse than a thousand deaths. Charles, never greater than when by her side, comforted and sus-

tained her until day broke over the dome of St. Paul's, mothering the silent and sleeping city, and, the attack over, they went, white and silent, but relieved, back to their mutual love and toil together.

Richard Baxter preached in Teller Lane, and in the same church John Wesley joined the Moravian brethren in 1739.

In Crane Court Sir Isaac Newton presided over the meetings of the Royal Society, while in Wine Office Court is the "Cheshire Cheese," a rare survival of the literary taverns of the eighteenth century, when wines and ales were used on all occasions and under all pretexts, from birth to burial. How much of that period's literature is due to alcoholic inspiration is an ungenerous inquiry I forbear to push.

But what wassailers and feasters these former Britons were! Their sons, though famous trenchermen, cannot compare with them. These hostelries, like the Cock, the Mitre, the Cheshire Cheese, preserve their wide hearths with capacious roasting and boiling capacities. The air is redolent with feasting and routs of wine and ale, sack and rare old port. The huge oaken tables with screened seats bespeak the viands which crowned them and the men who sat and reveled there.

One finds it hard to come away and easy to return. It is the Mecca of the literary pilgrim, is Fleet Street. No wonder Washington Irving hastened thither. And go back as far as you will in the history of English law and literature Fleet Street will be your garrulous guide. It saw the crusaders return and build their church, the great abbeys dwindle and die, the legal profession grow from more to more. Along its pavements the best and worst, the greatest and the meanest of mankind have hastened. Tales of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, Dryden, Ben Jonson, Pope, Fielding, Richardson, Smollett, Hume, Thackeray, Dickens, Macaulay, and a host of others are twice told here, told once in letters, told again in haunts they have made illustrious by their presence.

What are the conquests and expeditions of corporations of captains, from Walter

the Penniless to William of Germany, compared with Faust of Mainz or Will Shakespeare of Stratford. The strife which has destroyed men exists only to be regretted; the literature which has ennobled them remains to be glorified. Fleet Street then is more important to Anglo-Saxondom than the Horse Guards at Whitehall, or perhaps the "talking shops" of St. Stephens.

But for variety let us take a glance at the New Cut, or Petticoat Lane. Saturday night or Sunday morning is carnival time down here in the purlieus of London street life, relieved in its black infamy and grinding poverty by a rough sardonic humor and innate wit which is one of the compensations of Providence to the pauperized cockney.

These narrow avenues are alive with throngs of folk; the women with bare heads and shawls over their shoulders, the men with the thick shoes and gaiters of Mr. Bill Sikes, deceased, costermongers, fish vendors, cat's-meat men, ballad hawkers, fruit dealers, and above all, flaming gin-palaces and music halls of the lowest class with the crowd and flaring naphtha lamps go to make a scene such as Zangwill describes in "The Children of the Ghetto," or Richard Harding Davis in "Our English Cousins."

All American slums are favorable by comparison with these, yet despite their depths London slums have a link binding them to us which "little Italy" and "Jerusalem" in New York City cannot claim. Dirt and poverty are more abundant and widespread, but the East-End remains an Anglo-Saxon, and is not alienated by blood, religion, and caste from his more fortunate American or English relative.

Richard Harding Davis tells a story worth quoting here of his first visit to Harwood's Music Hall. He and his party, in evening dress, were ushered into a private box, and after being duly scrutinized by the assembled Arabs one of them sprang to his feet and called for order.

"Gentlemen," said he, "owing to the unexpected presence of the Prince of Wales the haudience will please rise an' sing 'God Save the Queen.'"

Everybody accordingly arose with solemn humor and favored Davis and Coy with a rendering of the national anthem which made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in harmony.

These pariahs have a salve for every sore, and a nickname for every prominent or professional personage. They own a dialect, a terminology, and a low-bred literature of their own, while the daily existence they maintain surpasses the idealistic dreams of Dumas or Dickens.

Cross London Bridge and in High Street, Southwark, you may see the site of the Tabard Inn, the rendezvous of Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims on their way to the shrine of Thomas à Becket. It was in the yard of the White Hart hostelry that Dickens discovered Sam Weller officiating as boots. Dear old Sam! in the age of ghastly realism we are thankful for thee, and wonder when we shall look upon thy like again.

Though the Borough is filled with hop merchants and breweries, one may people it with the "verray perfight gentil knight,"

followed by his yeomen, clad in green, and carrying yew-bows and cloth-yard shafts. Brawny monks and begging friars, fiery-faced summoners and the dainty prioress, her manners acquired in France, hollow-eyed clerks of Oxenford and franklin's whose houses snowed meat and drink, the buxom wife of Bath and the simple ploughmen go trooping onward. So I dreamed until the suspicious glance of Robert, the policeman, warned me, and back I came, topsy-turvy into the nineteenth century.

Here I leave streets and lanes, carrying their teeming tides of life without a pause to the great sea beyond. Truly, studies of life as actually lived are here made at first hand, and a parting word of counsel is: eschew guide books and stereotyped routes, and cut loose from conventional methods. Take London as you please, and end where you will, it remains the greatest and most fascinating problem of vastness, grandeur, and misery ever presented on this planet for the baffled contemplation of all or any observers.

(*The end.*)

OUR INDIAN WOMEN.

BY CHIEF SIMON POKAGON.

STANDING as I do by education and environment midway between a savage and a civilized life, having associated since boyhood with the dominant race as well as my own, I most keenly realize the great difference in the customs and manners of the two. Hence, in order that I may be more perfectly understood, I shall in this brief article treat of our maidens, wives, and mothers in some things as compared with those of the white race.

My personal knowledge of the American Indians is mostly confined the Algonquin family, to which my tribe, the Pottawattamies, belong.

Our girls at fifteen or sixteen are generally well developed. They are less in height and weight, as a rule, than those of the

white race of like age. In make and mold of body and limb many of them are models of beauty. Their motions are easy and graceful. Their mode of dress has been free and easy, so as not to deform and outrage their vital organs; no wasp waists of civilization can be found among them. The moccasins of well tanned hide are soft and pliable, leaving no crippled feet or toes, no burning bunions or stinging corns to persecute, which often give the white belles such looks of pain and awkward hobbling gaits. Their long tresses hanging between their shoulders are black and glossy as the plumage of the raven.

They are quick of eye, keen of ear, fleet of foot, are fond of boating and swimming, and many of them outrival their boy com-

panions in directing the arrow in its course. They live close to nature and enjoy her free, romantic gifts. They are passionately fond of wild birds and animals as pets. I now have in mind a Miami girl with whom I am personally acquainted who had a pair of twin fawns—most beautiful little creatures, with their star-like spots of white in contrast with their general color, red. Wherever this young girl went the fawns played and frolicked about her like young lambs. She told me that she found them by the trail side in early spring, while passing through the woods, and that the affrighted mother ran away and left them, when they ran to her, showing no signs of fear; she tried to drive them back but could not, and they followed her home. She seemed impressed with the belief that they possessed the spirits of two little girls that had died a short time before. I visited last fall an Ottawa family residing on Burt Lake in northern Michigan. There was a daughter in the family about sixteen. She was gaily dressed, and a more sprightly, well formed girl I never met. She had a young pet otter which she had caught by the lake the spring before. I never saw a mother and her child apparently more attached to each other than were they. At times the girl would run away from the otter and hide, when it would cry as I have heard children when abandoned or abused. At such times the dusky maid would run to it and, laughing most heartily, would pick it up in her arms, caress and fondle it, when, like a child restored to joy, from sobs and tears it would begin to laugh in concert with her, like no other animal I ever heard.

I am convinced that our girls do not love conquest in a general way along the border land of men's hearts as do the white girls. Hence they appear far less coquettish in their manner. I am well settled in the belief that the attachment so sacred and holy which is planted in the heart of every true lover is of divine origin, being born of the Great Spirit, and that it is purer in the hearts of our native girls than in those of the civilized races. Our girls make confidants of their mothers in their love affairs. They are not laughed at, plagued, and tormented about the

young men as though it were a crime to "fall in love" (as white people call it), but on the contrary their love affairs are seriously considered and thoughtfully talked over between mother and daughter. Before our people became citizens their custom of marriage was as follows:

The mother of the maiden who had become attached to a young man would quietly have the matter talked over with his mother, and if the union was found agreeable to both families according to an ancient custom the father and mother of the son would make up a large package of presents and take them to the parents of the daughter and demand her for their son's wife, delivering the presents to them. If they accepted the gifts the girl was taken home with them. On entering their wigwam they would say to their son, "We have brought this girl for you a wife; take her, cherish her, be kind to her, so long as you shall live," and they were then and there declared to be husband and wife.

And yet, notwithstanding such simplicity of ceremony, separations seldom occurred. The manner in which such marriages were consummated led many strangers to the transaction to believe that the parents of the boy and girl compelled them to marry against their wish, when in fact the mothers had planned the scheme with the full knowledge, consent, and desire of the children.

As wives, our women are queens of the wigwam, and cases are rare where they do not have the full confidence of their husbands. To their care and keeping the men give all their money and goods, which the women use as they think best to provide for the household. Much has been said and written about the abused and enslaved squaw of the Indian. But it has come from those who did not understand and consider the Indian's mode of life, who have regarded hunting, fishing, and trapping, followed by the men, as a kind of sport and not as labor. But the Indian wife knows full well the toil, the hardship, and exposure her husband has to undergo to provide for the household; hence it is that when he returns from the chase and lays his burden down, faint and exhausted, her sympathetic nature prompts

her to do all she can to relieve him from further labor. And so it is that she skins and takes care of the game, cures the meat, dresses the hides, and gathers wood for the household. She labors not through slavish fear, but with a willing heart to assist in life's heavy burdens. It would be well for those white-faced critics to consider the difference in the mode in which the two races live; they will then learn to their surprise that the cares and multiplicity of household work under their own civilization make greater slaves of their wives by far than our simple mode of native living possibly could.

Having for twenty-five years on Sundays interpreted sermons into my mother tongue as they were delivered I have learned that Indian women are far more religiously inclined than are the men. There is something most pathetic and pleading in their voices in singing, and I have often felt that the Great Spirit must draw nigh and pour out a blessing upon them. They are kind to the poor, and the stranger and the old are kindly treated and cared for by them. Peter Wapsey, of our band, lately died among us at the age of one hundred and ten. All his relatives, so far as he knew, had passed into the hunting grounds beyond. But he visited among our people, and wherever he went was welcomed and kindly cared for by the women, who had a great veneration for him because he always said grace at the table.

At their homes, among their own people, our women are social, mirthful, and full of jokes, but in the presence of white people they are sober, quiet, and reserved, and though they can speak English they will seldom communicate without an interpreter. I have met Christians who appeared to have just enough religion to make them miserable, and the same, I believe, holds good, as a rule, with our people in regard to civilization. This seems to me especially true of our women, who are trying to live and dress like their white sisters, and, finding that impossible, come to distrust their own ability and overrate that of the white women.

Some of our old women smoke, but the younger class do not, nor do they chew gum. They hate firewater with a bitter hate and

will not allow that devilfish in the wigwam.

Our women in this state (Michigan), during July and August as a general rule encamp with their families on the border of some huckleberry marsh or blackberry field, where the young and old of both sexes pick berries for market, which usually command a good price. Each individual has strapped to his or her shoulders a *mooket*, a kind of flat box with rounded sides, made of rough elm bark, holding from a peck to a bushel, according to the size of the person. It is held in place by a band attached to each side and passing round the forehead, so as to leave the hands and arms free. Thus equipped the little Indian and the big Indian, the little squaw and the big squaw, march out in single file to commence work. They pick with both hands, throwing the berries over their shoulders, where they drop like rain into the open *mooket*. It is not uncommon for Indian women to walk from six to eight miles carrying a bushel of berries to market, but they generally ride, with their *mookets* strapped on their ponies' sides.

In winter time the girls and women are most industriously engaged manufacturing split baskets, of mixed colors and all imaginable designs, and varying in size from that of a lady's thimble to hampers holding two bushels. The women are quick to imitate and to originate designs. Their finest work is made of white birch bark, sweet grass, and porcupine quills. You can scarcely name an article of domestic use among the white people which they do not pattern after, and table mats, napkin rings, watch cases, and even miniature houses and churches fall from their fingers with equal skill. The porcupine quills are stained all the colors of the rainbow. These they work into the bark of which the articles are made, representing various kinds of flowers with their leaves and branches in all their natural colors. Some tribes decorate with colored beads, but our women will use only such materials as they can get from nature's store. Sweet grass is used on account of its fragrance, which it retains for many years. This work of our women is much sought after by summer tourists.

EDITOR'S OUTLOOK.

OUR DUTY TO CUBA.

WHAT is going on in Cuba may not be known with entire accuracy, but the main facts are, beyond all question, about as follows: Misgovernment by Spain has provoked revolt by the Cubans and from thirty to fifty thousand of the rebels are fighting for independence under Gomez, Maceo, and other generals. These rebels seem to represent the Cubans, and though Spain has sent about one hundred and twenty-five thousand soldiers into the island the insurgents have kept the field and overrun nearly the whole of Cuba. The best soldier of Spain has failed to suppress the rebellion and has been recalled to Spain that, as is believed, a bloodier man may take his place.

There is no reason to expect that Spain will soon, if ever, suppress the insurgents, but Spain is proud and will keep up her efforts until she is exhausted. She is too poor to keep up the present rate of war expenditure, but too stubborn to confess her weakness or realize the hopelessness of her fight. Meanwhile Cuba is being ravaged by both armies and threatened with the ruin of her industries of every kind. This barbarous business is going on almost in sight of our shores and this country is probably the principal base of supplies for the revolutionists.

What is the duty of the United States? We cannot help Spain; we have thus far refused to help the Cubans who are doing what our fathers did, throwing off the yoke of a foreign power. There seems to be but one proper course for us, and that is to warn Spain off the premises and enforce our warning by ships and guns. The only ground for hesitation—if there were any such ground—would be a doubt whether the rebels represent the Cubans. No such doubt exists. It is not consistent with any theory of the duties we owe to the other peoples in the Americas that we should permit this bloody business to go on. Probably we have

the power to stop it with a word; certainly we can stop it by a small display of force.

A former rebellion in Cuba was protracted through ten years and suppressed by compromises. The existing revolt is far more vigorous and three years of it would reduce Cuba to desolation. It is time that sympathy with Cuba should take some more active form than good words and wordy resolutions. The sincerest lovers of peace ought to agree that our position and our power require us to make an end of war in Cuba at the earliest possible moment. It is a duty we owe to civilization.

RESPECT FOR THE NERVES.

MANY things have recently added interest to the scientific study of the equation of work and rest. A distinguished biologist has been lecturing upon what he designates as "muscle-weariness," and has collected facts tending to show that an intelligent knowledge of what causes this weariness would give each individual practical control of his physical condition, and enable him to make the most of life. It would seem, indeed, that we are drawing nearer and nearer to the discovery of the almost absolute influence of the nerve centers over every other element of the animal organism. In a word the conservation of health, strength, and happiness depends almost wholly upon sound nerves.

It formerly was thought that dyspepsia caused nervousness; now we are beginning to say that nerve lesion causes dyspepsia. Quite recently the phrase "heart failure" has taken its place in the parlance of physicians to express the fatal weariness of the great blood-pumping muscle on account of insufficient nervous supply, and we are finding out that exhaustive muscular exercise is but another form of exhaustive waste from the nerve centers; that brain work and physical exercise are practically identical in physiological effect.

Great mental excitement, like that caused by high passion or that induced by long intellectual effort, is found to affect not only the heart but every other muscle, in the same way that undue physical exertion does it, and with the same results. Physicians are, therefore, giving to the bicycle rider and the trapeze athlete just the advice they would give to a literary worker or a man of business. Their formula is: "Have respect for your nerves;" in other words, rest when you are tired.

There is this difference between the conditions of brain labor and physical (that is muscular) labor. Usually the former has the open, fresh air as an element, while the latter has not, which counts for a great deal in the outcome. Farmers bear up under a nervous waste which would shortly kill them were they compelled meantime to breathe foul air and be shut away from the sunshine. It is found that overtrained athletes who attain to the most wonderful physical development are short lived and subject to lung and heart troubles. Their muscular increment, which represents an overdraft upon the sources of life, is precisely equal to the excess over what would be the perfectly normal and healthy muscular element in the physiological equation.

Our understanding of this problem of work and rest would be clearer could we but realize that work is motion, rest is inertia; that to think is to put into activity the same source which affords the power of the hod carrier. The brain laborer needs the same amount of fresh air, good food, and good sleep as the ditcher or the plowman.

Respect for the nerves, then, demands the avoidance of overwork of every kind whether mental or physical. Too much eating is overwork of the digestive organs, too much bicycle riding draws too heavily on the heart and lungs, too much thinking or fretting overtaxes the brain. But in fact overwork-

ing the digestive and assimilative organs or straining the heart or lungs goes to the nerve centers to register the fatal lesion; for so long as the derangement is not beyond the power of vital force to rectify, it is but temporary and the equilibrium will be restored.

This vital force, this mysterious "nerve fluid," call it by what name we may, is supplied by the brain and its auxiliary nerve centers. And at last it is this source that we must keep replenished against all the exhausting drafts we make upon it. We must not, however, regard the mere thought-engendering power of the brain as of the highest physical importance; for too great development here is but a sort of hypertrophy, just as too great development of the heart or the biceps is, and it may be fatal. The overdevelopment of thought cells in the brain may be at the expense of those cells which furnish the vital energy to other organs. Every foramen of the skull is a loophole through which the brain sends out its supplies, along with its electrical messages, to every tissue cell of the body. Overwork the brain with thinking or fretting and it can but ill respond to the body's thousand calls for power.

The true theory of living a healthful life would seem to be this: take care of the nerve centers; to do this guard against overwork, that is, overexpenditure of nervous force. But a majority, perhaps, of fairly intelligent people do not know when they are making the most destructive inroads upon their vital supply, and such ignorance is very hard to reach with the enlightenment of science. A person of weak stomach by eating a bit of pickle may bring about a nervous waste greater than that caused by a day's hard labor. He has made a demand upon a set of disordered nerves and they cannot supply the force. It is like beating a poor, weak horse because he cannot draw a load. Excesses are what prevent successes.

CURRENT HISTORY AND OPINION.*

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR THEODORE RUNYON.



THEODORE RUNYON.

Late United States Ambassador to Germany.

he served New Jersey fourteen years. He was appointed ambassador to Germany in 1893. President Cleveland has appointed Edwin F. Uhl, assistant secretary of state, to succeed Ambassador Runyon at the German court. Mr. Uhl's nomination was confirmed by the Senate February 10. Ambassador Uhl is a native of New York but has lived in Michigan since 1846. He is a lawyer and about fifty-five years old.

The Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Theodore Runyon, United States ambassador to Germany, whose sudden death is reported, had a long and honorable public career. He was a man of deep and solid learning, profoundly versed in the law, and an example of the best citizenship. Of the strictest integrity, he served his countrymen in all stations to which he was chosen with fidelity and distinction. His friendships were warm and generous, and he seemed entirely devoid of political prejudices, although a consistent supporter of the principles of his party. His death will long be mourned, not only by his many personal admirers, but by all who had the good fortune to know him, and particularly by his fellow citizens of New Jersey.

The Record. (Chicago, Ill.)

In the death of Ambassador Runyon the United States government loses a very faithful and efficient public servant. But few of the American diplomatic representatives abroad enjoyed in so marked a degree both the confidence of the people whom they represented and the esteem of the court to which they were assigned.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

Among the various candidates prominently men-

* This department, together with the book, "The Growth of the American Nation," constitutes a Special C. L. S. C. Course, for the reading of which a seal is given.

I-Mar.

THEODORE RUNYON, United States ambassador to Germany, died suddenly of heart failure, in Berlin, January 27. The remains were placed in a vault to await the completion of arrangements for bringing them to the United States. Theodore Runyon was of French Huguenot descent and was born at Somerville, New Jersey, in 1822. He grew up in his native village. His father hoped to make a farmer of him but cheerfully gave up plans distasteful to the boy and sent him to Yale University. After graduating from that institution in 1842, young Runyon studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1846. When the war broke out he was appointed brigadier general of the First New Jersey Brigade,—the first fully equipped and organized brigade of troops that marched to the defense of Washington. He remained with these troops until their term of enlistment expired and then returned to Newark, having received the personal thanks of President Lincoln for his services. In 1869 he was made major general commanding the national guard of New Jersey. This position he resigned in 1873 to become state chancellor, in which capacity

tioned in connection with the German embassy Mr. Cleveland doubtless found several who would fill the office gracefully, but in taking Mr. Uhl into consideration he has turned to a man who is versed in diplomatic usages and from his position in the state department has gained an intimate familiarity with all the questions with Germany now pending. Although



EDWIN F. UHL.

United States Ambassador to Germany.

the public is not familiar with Mr. Uhl personally, it will be disposed to take for granted the new candidate's fitness and ability.

DISSOLUTION OF THE BOND SYNDICATE AND THE BOND ISSUE.

Several weeks before the date fixed for the bids to close, the success of the bond call was considered reasonably certain. Accordingly, J. Pierpont Morgan, deeming the existence of the United States Bond Syndicate no longer necessary, sent out a letter, under date of January 14, announcing the dissolution of this organization which has caused so much discussion of the reason for its formation and the relation it sustained to President Cleveland. Mr. Morgan's letter stated that in December last he was invited to Washington for a conference but that no negotiations for a loan were commenced or even suggested during his stay there. On his return to New York, that he might be ready to act promptly if called upon, he organized the syndicate. On January 4 he sent a message to the president suggesting the expediency of a sale of gold to the government, and offering to enter into a contract to furnish \$200,000,000; but at the same time pledging his support to the government if it were thought best to obtain the gold by public advertisement. Now (at the date of the letter) he considered the success of the loan assured and had dissolved the syndicate. At noon, on the 5th of February, the sealed proposals for bonds were opened in the public office of the secretary of the treasury at Washington, in the presence of bidders and representatives of the press. The number of bids was 4,640, and the total amount subscribed for was \$684,269,850, of which over \$550,000,000 was thought to be genuine. The prices ranged from par to 119 and a fraction. More than 800 bids were at 110 or better, aggregating over \$40,000,000. Foreign bankers were well represented, but the loan was taken several times over by Americans. February 8 a complete list of successful bidders was made public. An analysis of the list showed 780 bids, aggregating \$66,820,750, above 110.6877. The balance of the issue, amounting to \$33,179,250, goes to J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates, who bid for \$100,000,000 or any part thereof at 110.6877.

COMMENT ON THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SYNDICATE.

(Dem.) *The World.* (New York, N. Y.)

Mr. Morgan's letter dissolving the remnants of his smashed syndicate, taken in connection with President Cleveland's letter to Senator Caffery, justifies and confirms every charge that has been made by the *World*.

(Ind.) *The Herald.* (Boston, Mass.)

The organs of the shattered syndicate profess to find in Mr. Morgan's letter to President Cleveland only evidence of the banker's "noble generosity and patriotism." As we see the matter, those are the last qualities that can be traced in Mr. Morgan's attempt to argue—we might almost say to terrorize—the president into selling him \$200,000,000 United States bonds at a sacrifice price some 12 per cent below their market value. Generosity! Where do you discover it in a proposal which, if carried out to its full extent, would have given Mr. Morgan and his syndicate associates an opportunity to make \$20,000,000 at the expense of the American people, and put, in addition, a "commission" of \$2,000,000 into his own pocket? Patriotism! Where was it to be found in an offer which, as its first step, involved such a sad degradation of our national credit? And it was of this unconscionable proposal that

Mr. Morgan wrote: "I do not hesitate to affirm, in fact to urge, that such a contract would in every way be for the best interests of the government and the people."

(Rep.) *The Inter Ocean.* (Chicago, Ill.)

This is a very great triumph for the advocates of the popular loan plan. If the bonds can be placed now without the enormous expense of syndication they could have been last February. Mr. Morgan shows a commendable desire to justify his course. Hitherto he has seemed wholly indifferent to public opinion.

(Dem.) *The Free Press.* (Detroit, Mich.)

Mr. Morgan's statement entirely corroborates the president and secretary of the treasury in the premises. There was really no need for corroboration, considering the source from which the slander came.

(Rep.) *The Journal.* (Boston, Mass.)

Mr. Morgan's explanation of his action in this affair is clear and adequate. It does not appear that he was formally invited to organize a syndicate. On this point President Cleveland's emphatic disclaimer is corroborated.

COMMENT ON THE BOND ISSUE.

(Rep.) *The Mail and Express.* (New York, N. Y.)

The people of this country evidently believe in the stability and integrity of their government. They know that there is no better security for investment in the world than the bonds of the United States. Foreign investors are equally confident of the ability and good faith of this government in all

necessary financial transactions. The triumph of this popular loan will confirm this confidence at home and abroad beyond all future misgiving. It is positive that we owe nothing to the administration for this success. The credit is wholly due to the patriotism of the people, of the press, and of our banking institutions.

(Ind.) *The Record. Chicago, Ill.*

It is, of course, to be remembered that by the terms of the former contract with the Morgan syndicate, although the rate of purchase was much less, the nation enjoyed the security insured by the contract of the syndicate to protect the gold reserve. Under the present arrangement the reserve is unprotected. If the benefit to be derived from this bond issue is to have any permanency, therefore, it must be owing to the restoration of foreign confidence in the ability of Americans to take care of themselves and their credit. Certainly the demonstration of yesterday must go far toward counteracting any evil effect which the Senate silver bill may have had upon foreign investors.

(Dem.) *The Courier-Journal. Louisville, Ky.*

Mr. Cleveland's determination to offer the loan to the people instead of to Mr. Morgan's syndicate is vindicated, yet it is no reflection on the bargain the treasury was compelled to make last year. Depending upon a friendly majority in Congress the president had asked for legislation that would have rendered these constant borrowings unnecessary, but, instead, an attempt was made to multiply our financial ills. In the meantime the gold reserve had become so depleted and such distrust was manifested that immediate measures were necessary for the restoration of confidence. The syndicate arrangement was the consequence, and the results were all that had been expected.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.



SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL.

Premier of Canada.

Bowell brought about a reorganization of the ministry. A remedial bill was then prepared for submission to Parliament. It provides for the restoration of Catholic schools in Manitoba, but places them under provincial instead of ecclesiastical control. If they are kept up to the standard of the other schools in the province they are to receive aid from the general school fund, and if Manitoba refuses such aid the Dominion itself may make appropriations for them from the funds of school lands now controlled by the Canadian government. Tax payers may elect whether they will contribute to the support of the state or Catholic schools. All the provinces are gravely interested in the ultimate fate of the bill, as the question is not one of merely religious significance but involves a consideration of the respective powers of the provincial and Dominion governments.

The Free Press. (Winnipeg, Manitoba.)

It is not to be understood from the present attitude of Manitoba that the majority of her people have any hatred of Roman Catholics or that, having them down, their wish is to keep them down. . . . The real intentions of Manitobans have no foundation in ill will to any part of her population; but these intentions have so far had no opportunity to be manifested. The province has practically been on her defense for the last five years; and until the struggle to maintain what she deems her rights is ended a dispassionate consideration of the griev-

ances of the minority can hardly be expected. When the threat of coercion is removed, as ultimately it must be, the sense of justice of Manitobans will be found as active as it is in any part of the Dominion, and a readiness will be shown to remove all just cause of complaint against our school laws.

The World. (Toronto, Ontario.)

There never was a question before the Canadian people that has caused so much trouble as the Manitoba school question. It has set the two great sister provinces, Ontario and Quebec, by the ears, and has kept them in a ferment for years.

it has been a source of untold trouble to the Conservative party, and to its last three leaders, Abbott, Thompson, and Bowell; it was the bottom of all the heartburnings of last session; it was the ground cause of the defection of the six ministers; it delayed the consummation of the [cabinet] settlement; it is, if we could get at the facts, the real source of the strife between Ontario and Quebec ministers,

and the strife between the Ontario contingent of the ministry; it will yet bring further trouble, and perhaps a dissolution this session. It has set Conservative against Liberal, and Conservative against Conservative. Any day may see our national existence threatened, and this sore still festering. Some way must be found of getting rid of it once and forever.

RICHARD OLNEY.



RICHARD OLNEY.

(*Dem.*) *The Sun.* (New York, N. Y.)

TRUTH requires us to say that Mr. Cleveland's secretary of state has become one of the most interesting figures in American politics. The rapid increase of his reputation as a statesman and a man of conviction, initiative, and force, is a phenomenon of the time. For thirty days Mr. Olney's fame has been growing like Jack's beanstalk, but with a good prospect of permanency in the altitude attained. Here is a gentleman, regarded until quite recently as

a shrewd corporation lawyer and an expert at lawn tennis, who suddenly develops qualities such as mark the heroes of whom nations are proud. He has attempted and achieved the thing that seemed impossible. He has reversed the whole foreign policy of the administration. He has blotted out the ignominy of his predecessor's record of subservience and surrender. In firm tones he has dictated Americanism to a cabinet wherein there have been few in the past who dared to speak above a whisper. He has mastered a will that was supposed to break every time before bending, and with no beating of drums, but, we are sure, with profound inner satisfaction, has marched the president back into the American camp, where the headquarters of an American president properly are. Two months ago the recital of this achievement would have sounded like the story of a miracle. If it is a miracle Richard Olney is a worker of miracles. We present our compliments and respectful salutations to the *Springfield Republican*, a journal which, months in advance of any other Mugwump, Democratic, or Republican newspaper, informed the people that the Hon. Richard Olney of Massachusetts was a patriot and a person of independent intellectual energy.

THE VENEZUELA CONTROVERSY.

THE Venezuelan Boundary Commission reported at Washington soon after its appointment and organized by the election of Justice Brewer as president. On January 15, a letter was sent to Secretary Olney suggesting that Great Britain and Venezuela each be invited to aid the commission by furnishing evidence and by sending a representative to act as counsel in the deliberations. Copies of this letter have been forwarded by Secretary Olney to the two governments. Regular meetings of the commission are held on Friday of each week in the Baltimore *Sun* block, Washington. During the intervals the members pursue individual study of the proofs on hand. In the United States Senate two resolutions bearing upon the Monroe Doctrine have been introduced, the first one, January 16, by Senator Sewell of New Jersey. This resolution declares that our own interests and these alone justify us in resisting foreign acquisitions of American territory, that the president has extended the doctrine beyond its original meaning, and that neither Congress nor the country is bound by his action. The second resolution having been approved by the Committee on Foreign Relations was reported to the Senate by its author, Senator Davis of Minnesota, on January 20. It reaffirms the Monroe Doctrine as promulgated by President Monroe and asserts that the United States will not regard with indifference any attempt which it may deem dangerous to its own peace or safety, on the part of a European power, to acquire territory in America, by force, purchase, cession, occupation, or pledge. England's attitude toward the United States appeared thoroughly pacific while the German war cloud remained on the horizon, but as that passed away became more menacing. Nevertheless, three members of the British cabinet, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach have declared their approval of the Monroe Doctrine. Premier Salisbury himself,

in a speech made January 31, said that although he does not regard the Monroe Doctrine as a part of international law he approves of it as it was understood by President Monroe. The queen's speech, read at the opening of Parliament, February 11, referred to the wish of the United States to coöperate in the termination of the differences between Great Britain and Venezuela, and expressed the hope that further negotiations would lead to a satisfactory settlement. The opinion has been expressed that a strong Liberal minority in the House of Commons will urge a speedy adjustment of the boundary question.

COMMENT ON THE DAVIS RESOLUTION.

(Rep.) *The Tribune.* (New York, N. Y.)

If the laws of logic, common sense, and human impulses shall be found to be the same on both continents, the Senate will do well to relegate this pragmatic collocation of words to obscurity. There is no need for it on any other theory than that the laws of thought are different in the two halves of the world. It is one thing for the United States government to defend its rights when they are assailed, to express its disapproval of any specific action of a foreign nation which it may believe inimical to its interests. Every nation so protects itself. But the passage of verbose resolutions for general consumption is an entirely different thing, which does not conform to the dignity of the United States. The ridiculously worded utterance now before the Senate has no excuse for existence. A general manifesto to the effect that we mean to guard our own interests suggests too much the attitude of a boy who goes about warning his companions that they must not insult him. A well-bred man is just as ready to guard his honor, but he does not boisterously proclaim the fact. Moreover, if he finds it necessary to speak to a threatening assemblage, he tries at least to talk sense.

(Rep.) *The Pioneer Press.* (St. Paul, Minn.)

Senator Davis has done a great service to the country in clearly enunciating the doctrine of American international law as understood by the American people and as supported by the course of historical precedent.

(Rep.) *The Telegraph.* (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Senator Davis' resolution on the Monroe Doctrine reported from the Foreign Relations Committee may be fairly construed as a bid for the Republican presidential nomination. The senator takes advanced ground, and not only affirms the president's definition of the Monroe Doctrine, but extends its application to the islands adjacent to our coasts. In this extension of purview the senator evidently takes a side glance toward Cuba, and herein is perhaps to be found his appeal to the popular sentiment of the hour. To seek a solution of the Cuban question by the practical application of the Monroe Doctrine would be a new and attractive program which might possibly meet with an enthusiastic response from the St. Louis convention.

COMMENT ON LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

(Ind.) *The Public Ledger.* (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Mr. John Morley, making an election speech at

(Dem.) *The Times.* (Hartford, Conn.)

The resolution declaring and amplifying the Monroe Doctrine which has been evolved by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, is open to the criticism of being not only a political but a jingo measure. It is open to the charge that it deliberately seeks to involve the United States in grave entanglements and probably in war. Not only will such a declaration as has been formulated by the United States senators be a gratuitous tender of quarrel to the governments of Europe, but it also involves serious difficulty with the South American governments themselves. There is no reason, for instance, to believe that the Chilians or the people of the Argentine Republic will willingly accept the conditions which these jingo senators at Washington would impose on them.

(Dem.) *The Times-Democrat.* (New Orleans, La.)

As to being able to maintain our position as assumed in the Davis resolution, we shall see; what we are concerned most about in the meantime is to have it passed into law and added to the statute book.

(Dem.) *The Republic.* (St. Louis, Mo.)

We have nothing to do with the personal and political ambitions of Senator Davis. The United States should be capable of their own protection with or without a Monroe Doctrine. But if such a doctrine is to remain a part of our national policy, and have the permanency and authority of a legislative act, let it be expressed in form becoming our national strength and dignity. Any expression of it falling short of that in the Davis resolution will be weak, impotent, and unworthy.

(Ind.) *The Sun.* (Baltimore, Md.)

Not since the days of imperial Rome has such an arrogant and insolent tone been taken by any nation toward foreign and independent states. Is it likely that any of them, the weakest and the smallest, will submit to such unfounded pretensions on the part of this country?

(Ind.) *The Republican.* (Springfield, Mass.)

The resolution is a bluff in behalf of the fortunes of a political party and a candidate for the presidency. It is full of sound and fury, but is careful to contain an explicit declaration that it signifies nothing, since it leaves the whole matter right where it is.

Arbroath, warned the premier that he was playing with fire in using language implying an attack on

the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Morley would not have made that declaration unless he was pretty certain that it voiced his audience's sentiments as well as his own, and the proof that its weight was felt was given the very next night, when Lord Salisbury, speaking in London, pleaded that he had never attacked the Monroe Doctrine, but accepted it as an article of policy, although it had no place in international law. Had he stopped there all might have been well. A door would have been opened for a friendly interchange of views and a peaceable settlement of all difficulties, but the premier calmly proceeded to spoil the good work he had just done by explaining that he meant the Monroe Doctrine as President Monroe understood it—which is not at all what is wanted in this country, for it shows the intention of the speaker to place his own interpretation on the doctrine, while we, of course, insist on ours. Nevertheless, the statement is worth a great deal as an indication of a more complaisant disposition and a step toward amicable arbitration.

(Ind.) *The Times-Herald.* (Chicago, Ill.)

The reference to the Monroe Doctrine displays the venom of a surly and dogged temper. Lord Salisbury's position is as illogical as his description of it is ill-mannered. Would he concede for a moment that Great Britain should assert a rule of policy, and, when that rule impinged upon the pretensions or greed of another country, that the other country should be the one to determine or interpret the rule? . . . The United States alone shall interpret the Monroe Doctrine whenever the time will come for the application of it as a rule of policy.

(Lib.) *The Chronicle.* (London, England.)

[The speech was] the most amazing utterance that ever fell from the lips of a governor of a great empire at the crisis of its fortune. Lord Palmerston, in his wildest after-dinner escapades, could not have beaten it. It will do England grievous harm in the eyes of the world. He bestowed but one word upon America, and it would better have been unspoken. We beg leave to tell him that he is playing with fire again.

LORD FREDERICK LEIGHTON, PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



LORD FREDERICK LEIGHTON.

at the World's Fair, "The Triumph of Music," "Paoli and Francesca," "Ariadne Abandoned by Theseus," and "Electra at the Tomb of Agamemnon." In sculpture he achieved a measure of success. Lord Leighton knew nothing of the struggles of the typical artist. Wealth, fame, rank, great personal attractiveness, and through most of his life vigorous health were all his. He passed away at the age of sixty-five.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

We learn with deep regret of the death of Frederick Leighton. He was a fine figure in contemporary English art, easily the head of his profession, and by natural right the president of the Royal Academy. In his pictures he was academic and classical, with a notable mastery of technique; very distinguished in his subjects, elegant in their treatment, and always animated by a poetic inspiration.

The Record. (Chicago, Ill.)

That he sought to present beauty along conventional lines and by means of old-time subjects was but natural. He was fitted for the work, and the lovers of beauty will be grateful to him for it. . . . The delineative and vivid living art he knew not, but he was thoroughly at home in the field in which he labored, and for this the British public will admire him long.

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY.

ONE of the latest topics to claim the attention of scientists in Europe and America is the recent discovery by Professor Roentgen of Würzburg University, Germany, of a new kind of light, or radiation, which penetrates wood, metal, or flesh, a discovery which it is believed will revolutionize photography. The report of this discovery has been published during the month and already experiments in this country have produced important results. Professor Wright, who occupies the chair of experimental physics in Yale University, and Professor Trowbridge, director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory of Harvard are among those who have been experimenting along the line of Professor Roentgen's discoveries and they fully sustain his claims.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

Professor Roentgen's discovery of the photographic power of the cathode rays was due to an accident. In experimenting with a Crookes tube through which a strong current was passing, but which was covered with a cloth, he happened to bring his hand between the tube and some sensitized photographic paper. Finding lines on the paper for which he could not account, he hunted for the cause, and found that the bones of his hand had been reproduced by the rays from the tube. In repeating his experiments recently before Emperor William, the Würzburg professor explained that he had not yet solved the theory of the phenomenon, and called the rays provisionally X-rays. In the first experiments the rays did not reproduce objects hidden by solid matter thicker than one inch, but since then Roentgen is said to have obtained pictures taken through aluminium plates a centimeter and a half thick, and also through two sets of books, and at Pesth parts of the human body larger than the hand have been taken. The experiments have been repeated successfully, with the same results, by Professors Klupathy at Budapesth, Domalip at Prague, Pfändler and Czermak at Grätz, and in London.

The Irish World. (New York, N. Y.)

One of the most remarkable of modern discoveries has just been made public by Prof. Roentgen of the Würzburg University. It is a process by which the interior of a living human body may be photographed. The light by means of which this remarkable feat can be achieved will also penetrate all organic substances—that is, wood, leather, and articles of the same class. The light which renders all this possible is derived from radiant heat, and is of wonderful penetrative power. It is thrown upon the object by means of one of the Crookes tubes. This is a vacuum or air-tight glass tube, through which an induction (electrical) current passes, and the rays from the intense heat caused by the current, which is known as radiant heat, are thrown from the tube upon the object it is desired to photograph. Prof. Roentgen has succeeded in securing several remarkable negatives. One instance is that of a man's ankle wherein a bullet was imbedded. The photograph shows the bullet just as it is lodged in the ankle, thus revealing what heretofore could only

be learned by probing and the use of the surgeon's knife. In another case a purse containing a quantity of money was selected as a subject. The heat rays focused thereon produced a negative showing with wonderful clearness both purse and contents. A human hand was then subjected to the heat rays. In the picture resulting appears a skeleton hand, the covering of flesh seeming to have vanished as if by magic. It must be remembered, too, that this was not the hand of a dead person, but belonged to a living, breathing mass, the remainder of the arm being so screened and arranged as to be excluded from the focus of the tube camera. The Crookes tube used is arranged like the lens in an ordinary camera, the induction coil—that is, the wire over which the electricity passes into the tube—running from a small storage battery arranged in the camera, and at the rear of the tube. Then over the end of the tube from which the heat rays are focused a heavy cloth is thrown in such a manner as to clearly outline the tube's end, enabling the operator to focus the rays without difficulty. Thus it will be seen that the photograph is taken through this heavy cloth, as well as the substance surrounding the object it is desired to reproduce.

The Record. (Chicago, Ill.)

Mr. Thomas Alva Edison has succeeded in getting the Roentgen rays from a retort the exact shape of a pear, which costs less than 50 cents to manufacture, while a Crookes tube costs from \$15 to \$20. Mr. Edison finds that it is possible to get a high vacuum, thus hindering the action of the Roentgen rays. By his pumps he can exhaust the air from a tube so that it will be 1-500,000th of the ordinary atmosphere, but he finds that the best results are obtained where the air in the tube is rarified to only 1-100,000th of the atmosphere. He uses discs about the size of a silver half-dollar and made of aluminium for his electrodes. These prevent the ends of the wire from melting and serve to produce a beautiful fluorescence. Mr. Edison's first aim has been to produce simple tubes so that any one can make the Roentgen experiments for himself. The cumbersome Crookes tube is no longer necessary, and Mr. Edison hopes in a day or two to be able to get Roentgen rays from a current of a much lower potential than at present is necessary. . . [Speaking of his

experiments Mr. Edison said]: "If now it can be established beyond all question that these rays are the result of a movement of ether instead of matter, it will upset our whole undulatory-wave theory of light. I firmly believe that we are just on the threshold of some wonderful discoveries, and that as soon as we can get a few fundamental facts settled in regard to the Roentgen rays we shall be ready

to reach some broad generalization. Roentgen nas certainly made a wonderful discovery, and no man can tell where the thing will end. I hope to be able to refract and reflect the Roentgen rays, so that we can photograph with them as we do now with an ordinary camera. Then you can find out what is going on anywhere—what, for example, a dead man is doing in his grave six feet under ground."

PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.



DON VALERIANO WEYLER.
Captain General of Cuba.

is stopped on all but a few estates, and commerce is ruined. During the month, two striking demonstrations of sympathy for Cuba have been made in the United States. One was the fitting out of the fishing steamer *J. W. Hawkins*, with arms and men, including the Cuban general Garcia, for the aid of Cuba; the expedition was a failure as the boat went down off Barnegat. The other took the form of resolutions reported from the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The first resolutions asked the president to endeavor to induce Spain to accord the Cubans belligerent rights. A resolution reported later stated that in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and that the United States should maintain strict neutrality. Should Congress adopt these resolutions they would not necessarily determine the United States' position, as the power to recognize belligerency is vested in the president.

The Times. (Kansas City, Mo.)

It is worth ten victories for free Cuba. The retirement of Campos, the leader of 120,000, is a confession before the nations that Spain is seriously in danger of losing its sovereignty over its Pearl. It was only a few days ago, January 7, that General Azcarraga, the minister of war of Spain, declared that the retirement of Campos would be the first national defeat, before the rebels, before Europe, and before the United States. Campos has retired; the defeat has been accomplished.

The Kennebec Journal. (Augusta, Me.)

No one has questioned Campos' bravery or military ability and yet he has continually lost ground in

EVENTS of the past few weeks have given additional prominence to Cuban affairs. The removal of General Martinez de Campos from command of the Spanish forces in the island is generally regarded as a confession that Spain's efforts have so far been a failure and as evidence that an entire change of policy has been determined upon. General Valeriano Weyler, who succeeded General Campos, has a reputation for cruelty, won during the last Cuban revolution. An aggressive and "severely military" policy is expected from him. Field operations have gone on about as before. Attempts made by the Spaniards to separate the Cuban forces by troops stationed at intervals along a line from Havana to Batabano have been unavailing. General Gomez has crossed and recrossed the line, apparently at will. General Marin, who commanded the Spanish armies in the interval between Campos' recall and Weyler's arrival, took the field and attempted to force the insurgents to open battle but did not succeed. According to reports, railroad traffic is at a

standstill, sugar cane grinding



GENERAL MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS.

the face of the insurgents. He would not yield to the importunities of those who want the war conducted after the plan adopted by the Turkish soldiery in Armenia. None better than he knew the righteousness of the Cuban cause, and whatever part of the failure of his campaign can be attributed to him is that which resulted because of his civilized methods of conducting the war, his knowledge of the wrongs of Cuba, and the hope that Spain would offer suitable terms of peace.

The Herald. (Binghamton, N. Y.)

General Weyler, who will take the place of Campos (Polavieja having refused), will conduct the war by sanguinary methods, and as soon as he gets his

troops in readiness, which will be in about a month, it is reasonable to suppose that the atrocities which marked the rebellion of ten years ago will be repeated.

The Constitution. (Atlanta, Ga.)

The action of the Senate should be followed and indorsed by the House of Representatives, as it is certainly indorsed by the people of the country. Let notice be served upon Spain, and be backed up, if necessary, by our fleets, and the most effective blow ever dealt in behalf of the Monroe Doctrine will be recognized in the expulsion of Spanish authority from the island of Cuba.

The Weekly Journal. (Boston, Mass.)

There can be no denying that while the insurgents have not yet secured undisputed possession of any important seaport town, they have made far more military progress and have a far better assurance of ultimate success than our Southern Confederacy had at the time when it was accorded belligerent rights by the great nations of Europe.

The Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Our commercial interests and the tide of popular feeling here, which always runs strongly for all peoples struggling for liberty and independence, will decide all close questions of international law in favor of the insurgents. Treaty provisions cannot be violated, but all doubts should be resolved in favor of liberty and human rights in the treatment of the Cuban question.

The World. (New York, N. Y.)

When one hundred and twenty years ago we de-

fined governments as "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed" we laid down a rule of action for ourselves to be our guide in dealing with the case of Cuba. All that we wish now is that the government of Cuba shall derive its just powers from the consent of the governed.

The Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

The United States has exerted every effort to prevent filibustering expeditions from leaving her shores, and has been eminently successful therein, but the time has come when matters should be allowed to take their course. Spain was one of the first foreign powers to recognize the belligerency of the Confederate States in the late Civil War, and consequently we are under no obligations to her in this emergency. And, furthermore, the determined and patriotic bravery of the Cubans, who are fighting for the identical principles which created the "heroes of '76," is worthy of the substantial sympathy and official recognition of the greatest free people on the face of the earth. Let Congress carry out the will of all Americans, and Cuban belligerency will be recognized at once.

The Enquirer. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The Cubans have fairly captured the island. If this government should recognize the fact, the war would be over very shortly. And in the meantime, the yellow fever is soon to come to plague the conscripts. It was for the disappearance of this that Campos waited. Since then the insurgents have raided over the entire island, and free Cuba seems a surety in the near future.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE national Democratic committee met in Washington January 16 and decided upon Chicago as the place and July 7 as the time for holding the Democratic National Convention. No little difficulty was experienced in deciding upon the place of meeting. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New York urged their respective claims and advantages, and it was not until the twenty-ninth ballot that a choice was made. The vote on the final ballot stood: Chicago 26, St. Louis 24, Cincinnati 1. The highest number of votes cast at any time for New York was 17, for Cincinnati 12. Chicago guarantees the national committee \$40,000.

(Ind.) The Times-Herald. (Chicago, Ill.)

Primarily Chicago was chosen for the Democratic convention because Chicago is the ideal convention city. Never was the honor won by less labor. But a subordinate reason for the vote, and one which carried almost as much weight as the argument of convenience, was the attitude of this city toward the free-silver craze. Senator Jones of Arkansas as much as said that if the committee voted for New York the free-silver Democrats would demand a second convention. New York was impossible for the free-silver men; St. Louis equally so from the standpoint of the representatives of the sound money states. Chicago being in daily contact with the people of the West and Southwest did not have to

bear their enmity, while its consistent stand on the currency question invited the good will of committeemen who fear that the Democratic convention of 1896 will be turned into a free-silver camp meeting. The New York *Times* considers the selection a victory for honest money. It was that, we concede. But it was also a victory for Chicago.

(Ind.) The Record. (Chicago, Ill.)

If St. Louis is the natural home of the free-silver sentiment, does the location of the Republican convention in that city indicate that the Republican party is dominated by that sentiment? The holding of the Democratic convention in Chicago is no better indication that its delegates will favor "sound" money than is the holding of the Republican conven-

tion in St. Louis an indication that the delegates will be favorable to free silver. St. Louis secured the Republican convention because it would pay the debts of \$100,000, or more, of the national committee, and Chicago won the Democratic convention because of its greater availability and the \$40,000 pledged to the expenses of the gathering.

(*Dem.*) *The Argus.* (Albany, N. Y.)

The Democrats met at Chicago in 1884 and we won. We met in St. Louis in 1888 and we lost. We met at Chicago again in 1892 and we won. The sentiment of luck as well as other important considerations makes Chicago preferable to St. Louis. After all the location of a convention city is a minor consideration. . . . What the convention does is by far more important than where it is held.

(*Rep.*) *The Mail and Express.* (New York, N. Y.)

Chicago was selected as the place for holding the Democratic convention largely because the democracy is afraid of New York's great money interests. It is only fair to explain that New York's money interests feel exactly the same way with regard to the Democratic party.

(*Dem.*) *The World.* (New York, N. Y.)

Those gentlemen of New York who have been trying to bring the convention here will feel some natural regret at their failure. But to so great a city as this it is really a matter of comparatively small consequence. The incoming of ten or twenty thousand persons at midsummer to attend a Democratic convention or a Christian Endeavor conference makes no important impression here.

THE TRANSVAAL AFFAIR.

A MEASURE of quiet has come to the Transvaal after its time of excitement. Dr. Jameson and his fellow prisoners were, about the middle of January, started from Pretoria by way of Natal to England. The uprising of the Uitlanders at Johannesburg led to a large number of arrests and among the prisoners were John Hays Hammond, an American mining expert, and several other Americans. Secretary Olney at once requested the United States consular agent at Johannesburg to do his utmost for American citizens and also asked Mr. Chamberlain, British colonial secretary, to use his influence in their behalf. This request Mr. Chamberlain promptly granted. The Boers released most of the political prisoners on bail, including all of the Americans excepting Mr. Hammond, who is accused of signing a conditional invitation to Dr. Jameson to come to Johannesburg. Later, Hammond became sick, and was allowed partial liberty after giving bail for £10,000. The formal trial of the Americans is fixed for April 21. Cecil Rhodes, ex-premier of Cape Colony, reached London from South Africa February 4. At that time it was said that the reports previously circulated, asserting that he plead ignorance of Jameson's invasion, were unfounded and that statements made by him would be used in Jameson's defense. It was also declared that Mr. Rhodes, after waiting in England until his friend Jameson's arrival, would return to Rhodesia to resume his work for the British South Africa Company. This led to a belief that the company's charter would not be withdrawn as had been prophesied. The warlike attitude of England and Germany was considerably modified at the end of a few weeks and no immediate prospect of a conflict between these two great powers is now evident.

[*Cablegram from President Krüger.*]

The Journal. (New York, N. Y.)

Americans are in no danger whatever. They enjoy full protection of law like any other foreigners; there is no need of protection from outside against any illegal or revolutionary movements. Even if such protection against revolutionists were necessary, which is not so, the Americans are capable of taking care of themselves. The government regrets deeply that while almost all the Americans took the side of order and law, a very few of them have joined the revolutionary so-called reform committee. These, together with a majority, mostly British, will be tried according to law, and justice will be done all concerned without respect of nationality.

The Tribune. (Salt Lake City, Utah.)

The policy of our government and the sentiment of the American people is to avoid all foreign complications. But it is the duty of a government to protect its citizens from persecution no matter where

they may be. Just now there is a serious state of affairs in the Transvaal and a good many Americans are interested, and some are directly involved. . . . It seems to us that this would be a good time for our government to tender its good offices to England and Germany both and to propose that a joint commission of English, Germans, and Americans be sent to that region to investigate and if necessary to read the riot act to the stolid, semibarbarized old Dutchman who rules that region. Such a commission would get the right of the business and might prevent war which is liable at any time to break out there.

The Republican. (Springfield, Mass.)

The most that can be accomplished by the good offices of our government or the government of Great Britain, through which our government must act, is to secure for Hammond and his associates a fair trial under the laws of the republic, to which they are subject while residing in its territory.

Secretary Olney can and will insist that every privilege of counsel, and every opportunity for defense shall be granted them, and that no severe or extraordinary penalty be imposed in case they are found guilty, but he can demand no more than this, and the government of President Krüger is under no obligations to concede more. Out of good will to

this country more is very likely to be conceded, but if Hammond and his associates are held strictly accountable to the laws of the Boer republic, the United States will have no more grievance than Great Britain has because of the conviction and punishment of a British subject for violating the laws of Massachusetts.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHAUTAUQUA BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THE trustees of the Chautauqua Assembly and University held their twenty-fourth annual meeting at Buffalo, January 22. Roll call showed the following members of the board in attendance: Hon. Lewis Miller, Akron, O.; Bishop John H. Vincent, Topeka, Kan.; Dr. W. A. Duncan, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. E. A. Skinner, Westfield, N. Y.; Dr. W. R. Harper, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Wm. Thomas, Meadville, Pa.; Rev. N. I. Rubinkam, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. F. H. Rockwell, Warren, Pa.; Mr. W. T. Dunn, Pittsburg, Pa.; Rev. Dr. J. T. Edwards, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Dr. H. H. Moore, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Mr. Frederick W. Hyde, Jamestown, N. Y.; Mr. W. H. Shortt, Youngsville, Pa.; and Mr. E. G. Dusenbury, Portville, N. Y. The business of the meeting was satisfactorily and expeditiously dispatched and the reports of the various officers were highly gratifying. The work of the various departments for the coming year has been thoroughly planned and the outlook justifies a feeling of confidence as to the success of the approaching season. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: president, Lewis Miller, Akron, O.; first vice president, Clem Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; second vice president, R. A. Miller, Canton, O.; third vice president, E. G. Dusenbury, Portville, N. Y.; chancellor, John H. Vincent, Topeka, Kan.; principal, W. R. Harper, Chicago, Ill.; secretary and superintendent, W. A. Duncan, Syracuse, N. Y.; treasurer, E. A. Skinner, Westfield, N. Y. Meadville, Pa., was chosen as the place of the next meeting.

The Evening Journal. (Jamestown, N. Y.)

The original great summer school and still the greatest of this popular form of instruction, whose admirable system has served as a model for the rest, is still growing, and no man may set a limit to its usefulness. It has weathered the storms of adversity, has found friends when in the sorest straits, has continued to grow when the country was plunged in

general depression, and ere the full return of prosperity to the nation has achieved its greatest season. The future is full of promise for Chautauqua. It is a plant deep rooted, and with tendrils ever stretching to the remotest bounds. All lands give it nourishment and all people may profit by its teachings. It stands unique as an educational factor, though it has many imitators.

THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople, made public in London January 23, declared that an offensive and defensive alliance had been formed between Russia and Turkey. The agreement, it was said, was on the basis of the Unkiar Skelessi treaty of 1833, which practically reduced Turkey to a dependency of Russia, and was tacitly abandoned because the other powers refused to ratify it. Later press dispatches confirmed the first report and stated that Russia had agreed to support Turkey in certain events, such as the passage of the Dardanelles by a British fleet while Turkey was to permit Russia to occupy and pacify Armenia. No official confirmation of these reports has been received, yet by many it has not been considered improbable that a secret understanding between the two eastern nations has been reached.

The Tribune. (New York, N. Y.)

Opinions vary regarding the report of a Russo-Turkish alliance. In some quarters it is utterly scouted. In others, equally well informed and equally judicious, it is deemed probably true. Certainly it bears marks of credibility sufficient to entitle it to serious consideration. These are made apparent by a brief review of the recent history of the Turkish question. In May last the six great powers united in demanding reforms in Armenia. Turkey temporized and dallied for months, mean-

time pushing on the massacres with feverish haste. Finally the powers, or some of them, grew impatient and proposed action. Instantly Russia demurred. It was she, and she alone, who prevented action. She actually made herself the champion of Turkey; to such an extent, at any rate, as to prevent the other powers from intervening in behalf of Armenia under penalty of breaking the European concert. That conduct of Russia was noticed at the time, and was much commented upon. It has never—unless now—been explained. This report of

a treaty between Russia and Turkey, if true, fully explains it. If such a treaty has been concluded, it means that Russia has protected and upheld Turkey in exterminating the Armenians, and that Turkey in return will make the Black Sea a Russian lake, and the Dardanelles and Bosphorus a Russian canal.

The Republican. (Springfield, Mass.)

The revival of this treaty of 1833 at this time would be entirely in line with Russian purposes, which have never ceased to be the ownership of Constantinople and the control of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. It makes little difference whether this end is accomplished by the partition of Turkey, or by a suzerainty over that empire, so long as the way is freely open to Russian ships from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and closed to those of all other powers. European consent to this program, especially British consent, is as unlikely to be given now as it was sixty years ago.

The Inter Ocean. (Chicago, Ill.)

The reported treaty between Russia and Turkey may be of a character to unsettle the eastern question and endanger the peace of Europe, or it may be only such an agreement as will carry the Russian armies to the disturbed districts in Armenia. The balance of power in Europe is in theory dependent on the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire. The western powers have frequently interfered in Turkey's behalf, because the existence of the empire was a bar to Russia. If the reported treaty opens the way for Russian domination in Turkey it is a violation of the treaty of Berlin, and

the signatory powers to that treaty may insist on such modification as will meet the approval of the majority. If it is such a treaty as England made with Turkey just after the signing of the treaty of Berlin, Russia may do as England did then and insist that there is no ground for interference on the part of the other powers.

The Journal. (Kansas City, Mo.)

There has never been a time when, if England had permitted Russia to do so, Russia could not have solved the problem of the Armenian atrocities. That the permission was withheld has been wholly due to England's selfishness in placing her so-called Mediterranean interests before the claims of humanity and the demands of civilization. If Russia has gone ahead regardless of England and will carry out the reforms which she is now in position to enforce, the world will bless the exercise of autocratic power which untied the Gordian knot in the historic way.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

If this report that a treaty has been made between Russia and Turkey is confirmed, the humiliation and isolation of Great Britain will be unmistakable. It will then be patent that England has no friend. Nor throughout Christendom will there be any feeling but one of joy that the Armenians need depend no longer on the sordid and faithless power which for sixteen years has been deaf to prayers that she would discharge the function of protection imposed upon her by the treaty of Berlin. Not thus in vain will the unfortunate Armenians appeal to the White Czar.

BISHOP ATTICUS GREEN HAYGOOD.



BISHOP ATTICUS GREEN HAYGOOD.

ATTICUS GREEN HAYGOOD, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died at his home in Oxford, Ga., January 19, from paralysis. Bishop Haygood was born in Watkinsville, Ga., November 19, 1839. He was graduated from Emory College, Ga., in 1859 and in the same year was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1870 he was elected to the general conference, and by that body elected Sunday-school secretary of his church. He was reelected in 1874 but resigned in December, 1876, to become president of his *alma mater*, which position he filled for eight years. In 1883 he was appointed general agent of the John F. Slater fund for the education of colored youth in the Southern States, since which time much of his effort was devoted to this work. At the general conference held at Nashville, Tenn., in 1882, Dr. Haygood was elected bishop, but declined the office. In May 1890 at the general conference in St. Louis he was again elected. The vote for Dr. Haygood was 171, the largest majority ever given in a conference election of a bishop in the M. E. Church South. He was the second man who had been elected to the bishopric twice, Joseph Soule being the first. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Emory College in 1870, and that of LL.D. by the Southwestern University of Texas in 1884. An author of considerable repute, he filled the editorial chair

of the *Wesleyan Christian Advocate* during the first years of his presidency of Emory College. He was a prolific writer. His principal works were "Our Children," "Our Brother in Black," "Pleas for Progress," "Sermons and Addresses," and "The Man of Galilee." A writer recently said of him, "The South reveres him, the negroes love him, the North respects him, Methodism is proud of him, and the republic regards him as one of its strongest conservators."

Bishop Foster in Zion's Herald. (New York, N. Y.)

Bishop Haygood was in all respects too great a man to be narrowed and limited within sectional or denominational lines. While loyal to his church and section, he was large enough to include in his love and sympathies all races and people.

Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

No man of the present—perhaps no man in all its history—stood as high in the Southern Methodist Church as Bishop Haygood. He was twice elected

bishop, an honor never accorded by the church to any other man. As preacher, writer, teacher, it is safe to say that he wielded an influence over the thought of the South second to that of no man of his generation. He never stopped with wishing others well. He went to work to help them. He never stopped with deploring wrong. He fought it. He was a tireless worker, and there are scores of young men who thank him for active assistance in their struggles to fit themselves for the work of life.

GENERAL HARRISON DECLINES TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON will not be a candidate for the presidential nomination. His decision was made public by a letter written, February 3, to Chairman John K. Gowdy of the Indiana Republican committee. The ex-president said that never since he left the White House had he felt a wish to return to it. The Republican party had twice given him its endorsement and he thought the voters of the party were entitled to a new name. He was grateful for the sentiment, great or small, that had been manifested for his renomination, but could not consent to have his name presented to or used in the St. Louis convention, and asked that this be considered a sincere and final expression on the subject. The effect of General Harrison's withdrawal upon the prospects of the remaining candidates for the Republican presidential nomination has been made a subject of general comment.

The Journal. (Indianapolis, Ind.)

General Harrison's letter must not be misunderstood. He is not a man who resorts to subterfuge or fights behind disguises, but in this matter, as in all else, he means what he says. When he desired the presidency he was a candidate before the country, and so informed his friends. Now that he says that his name cannot be used in the St. Louis convention, those who know him best and understand the high quality of his integrity know that he would regard it as a reflection upon his honor if they should assume that it were possible for him to be a candidate now that he has written this letter. Therefore, the letter must be regarded as a final and irrevocable conclusion on the part of General Harrison, and Indiana Republicans will so accept it.

The Republican Standard. (Bridgeport, Conn.)

General Harrison's withdrawal from the presidential race will be a source of regret to thousands of his Republican friends, although he can hardly be blamed for desiring that peace and quietness which cannot come through a campaign in which he is personally interested. General Harrison has the respect and admiration of all Republicans as well as of a large number of his political opponents whose criticisms have been limited to the "grandfather's hat" and fault-findings of an order which impugn neither his character, his ability, nor his patriotism.

If he goes out of politics now he certainly carries an enviable record and a name which can be put beside those of his illustrious ancestors without detracting in the least from their proper dignity and worth.

The Record. (Chicago, Ill.)

The effect of the announcement will be to make Indiana the common battle ground of the candidates in the field who hitherto have held aloof for the reason that to seek support in the state would be disrespectful to its most distinguished citizen. McKinley, as the candidate from an adjoining state, hopes for much from Indiana. But territorial proximity may easily be overestimated as a factor in politics. The other candidates have an equal show in their efforts to capture the delegation. Allison, in particular, has many friends in the state.

The Herald. (Binghamton, N. Y.)

McKinley is the logical candidate, and with Harrison out of it his chances are better than they were before. That McKinley is not a politician of the machine type militates against him when it comes to securing the nomination, but will work in his favor if he does get the nomination. To make McKinley the nominee will be to make nine tenths of the laboring men in his and the other industrial states believe that a bright day is dawning for them. The trend of the times is toward Republicanism and pro-

tection, and McKinley stands for both. He could poll more votes in the United States to-day than any other man in the Republican party.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

The friends of each of the four candidates are to-day claiming that General Harrison's withdrawal makes their favorite his residuary legatee, and the advocates of each are filing applications for letters testamentary, with authority to administer his political estate. Morton, it is declared, for whom the ex-president's feelings were especially friendly, will receive the support of the Harrison element, and the injury which Platt's angry interview did to the governor's canvass will, in a measure, be repaired. Senator Allison's supporters look for additional delegates by reason of General Harrison's

frank expressions of his preference for the Iowa man, and in the West he will undoubtedly get much of the Harrison strength. It is admitted, however, that Harrison cannot throw Indiana's vote to Allison, but that, after Harrison, Indiana is for McKinley. In the Northwest, the withdrawal of Harrison may give additional impetus to the incipient boom of Senator C. K. Davis, of Minnesota, which that gentleman has been industriously polishing of late while also polishing the periods of and "improving" the doctrine of James Monroe. It is difficult to see how the withdrawal of General Harrison improves appreciably the prospects of Speaker Reed, to whom Mr. Platt expects to deliver the votes of New York after he has played through his farce of supporting Governor Morton.

PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.



PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

married the ninth and youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Fedora. He received the rank of "Royal Highness" by letters patent from the queen on the day of his marriage. He was subsequently appointed governor of the Isle of Wight and Carlinbrooke Castle, and was indicated as a colonel in the army list although not really an officer of the regular army.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

The untimely death of Prince Henry of Battenberg is peculiarly sad when it is remembered that he was a devoted husband and father but had never succeeded in winning the friendship of the English people. Many of the newspapers which now mourn his taking off and sympathize somewhat loudly with the queen and Princess Beatrice, are the same organs which have been in the habit of ridiculing him as a prince without princely qualities and a soldier who had never smelled powder.

The Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

That he should ever have consented to marry Princess Beatrice upon the ante-nuptial terms expressly laid down by the queen perhaps did not rebound very much to his credit, but having assumed the somewhat dubious position which he

did, for it was thoroughly well understood from the commencement that he was in all things to submit himself to the queen's dictation and allow his wife to remain in constant attendance upon her, he bore himself with a frankness and absence of arrogance which gradually converted his contemners into friendly critics.

The Tribune. (New York, N. Y.)

Dismissing alike all predilections and prejudices concerning his social status, it is fitting to deplore the early death of a man of character and promise, and to extend sincere sympathy to the amiable princess who is thus bereaved. Prince Henry went to the Gold Coast to aid in putting an end to the horrors of human sacrifice. He will henceforth be regarded as having himself been the most conspicuous sacrifice in that noble cause.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HOME.

January 6. William L. Wilson of West Virginia is named a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institute in place of Henry Coppee, deceased.

January 7. A free coinage substitute for the House Bond Bill is reported in the Senate.

January 8. Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, first Republican governor of Maryland, is inaugurated.—A joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii is introduced in the House.

January 9. In the House, the general pension bill for the year ending June 30, 1897, is reported. It carries an appropriation of \$141,325,820, being \$55,730 less than for the current fiscal year.

January 11. Congressman W. Godey Hunter is nominated for United States senator by the Republican caucus of the Kentucky Legislature.

January 13. Asa S. Bushnell is inaugurated governor of Ohio.

January 14. Commander Ballington Booth is ordered by his father to resign the command of the Salvation Army in the United States.

January 16. The American Protective Tariff League holds its annual meeting in New York.—Perkins & Welsh, coffee and sugar importers, fail for \$125,850. The failure is said to have been caused by the unsettled condition of commercial and political affairs in Cuba.

January 17. Ex-President Harrison announces his engagement to Mrs. Mary Lord Dimmick.

January 18. The Populist national committee decides to hold the next national convention in St. Louis, July 22.

January 20. Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina celebrate General Robert E. Lee's birthday as a legal holiday.

January 21. The Iowa Legislature reflects William B. Allison United States senator.

January 22. A convention of the National Manufacturer's Association is held in Chicago.—Clara Barton of the Red Cross and her staff of assistants sail from New York on their way to Constantinople.

January 23. The Woman's Suffrage Convention meets in Washington.—A number of free silver men meet in Washington and decide to hold a national convention in St. Louis July 22.

January 24. A resolution by Mr. Cullom on the Armenian outrages is adopted by the Senate.

January 25. The American liner *St. Paul* runs ashore off Long Branch in a dense fog.

January 26. The steamer *J. W. Hawkins* with a party of Cubans and arms worth \$200,000 goes down off the east coast of Long Island. It is reported that six lives were lost.

January 27. The Senate Armenian resolution is passed in the House by a vote of 143 to 26.

January 28. The National Board of Trade is in session at Washington.

January 30. The Yale 'Varsity crew will go to England and row in the Henley Regatta.

January 31. The New York Yacht Club Investigating Committee publishes its report on the charges by the Earl of Dunraven, and completely vindicates Mr. C. Oliver Iselin and all others connected with the *Defender*.

February 1. The Senate passes the free-silver substitute for the House Bond Bill by a vote of 42 to 35.—The coinage of silver dollars is resumed at the mints.

February 2. One million dollars' worth of property is destroyed by fire in Philadelphia.

February 4. The failure of the Weber Piano Company, and two other leading piano concerns allied to it, is announced.

FOREIGN.

January 6. Cecil Rhodes, premier of Cape Colony, resigns, and Sir Gordon Spriggs succeeds him.

January 13. The sultan refuses to allow the Red Cross to enter Armenia.

January 15. President Krüger decides to send Dr. Jameson and his officers to England as prisoners.

January 19. King Prempeh of Ashantee surrenders unconditionally to England.

January 27. Emperor William's thirty-seventh birthday is celebrated in Berlin.

February 1. President Cleveland has demanded \$100,000 indemnity of the Turkish government for the destruction of American mission property in Armenia.

February 4. It is reported that King Alexander of Servia has been betrothed to Princess Hélène, third daughter of the Prince of Montenegro.

NECROLOGY.

January 8. Paul Verlaine, French poet. Born 1844.

January 18. Charles Thomas Floquet, ex-premier of France. Born 1828.

January 19. Bernhard Gillam, cartoonist. Born 1856.

January 21. General Thomas Ewing. Born 1829.

January 25. Alexander Macmillan, one of the founders of the publishing house of Macmillan & Co. Born 1815.

January 28. Sir Joseph Barnby, English composer and musician. Born 1838.

January 30. Rev. Dr. William Furness, eminent Unitarian divine. Born 1802.

C. I. S. C. OUTLINE AND PROGRAMS.

FOR MARCH.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

First Week (ending March 3).

- "Initial Studies in American Letters." Chapter V. from page 136 to page 143.
- "Some First Steps in Human Progress." Chapters VII. and VIII.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Footprints of Washington."

Sunday Reading for March 1.

Second Week (ending March 10).

- "Initial Studies in American Letters." Chapter V. concluded.
- "Some First Steps in Human Progress." Chapter IX.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The Air We Breathe."

Sunday Reading for March 8.

Third Week (ending March 17).

- "Initial Studies in American Letters." Chapter VI. to page 174.
- "Some First Steps in Human Progress." Chapters X. and XI.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Internal Improvements in Legislation."

Sunday Reading for March 15.

Fourth Week (ending March 24).

- "Initial Studies in American Letters." Chapter VI. concluded.
- "Some First Steps in Human Progress." Chapters XII. and XIII.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The American Pulpit."

Sunday Reading for March 22.

Fifth week (ending March 31).

- "Initial Studies in American Letters." Chapter VII. to page 204.
- "Some First Steps in Human Progress." Chapter XIV.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The Industrial Condition of the South After 1860."

Sunday Reading for March 29.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLE WORK.

FIRST WEEK.

1. Roll Call—Response to consist of questions on the week's reading dropped into a box.
2. Paper—Fruit culture in the United States.
3. Readings—"The Chambered Nautilus," "The Last Leaf," "The Boys," and "Contentment," by Oliver Wendell Holmes.
4. General Exercise—Answers to questions in the question box.
5. Talk—The pyramids.

6. Essay—Recent developments in photography.*

SECOND WEEK.

1. A Review—The story of domestication. See the text-book, "Some First Steps in Human Progress."
2. Discussion—The week's reading in THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
3. Papers—Personal sketches. Montcalm, Wolfe, La Salle, Cortez, Ferdinand and Isabella, and their historians.
4. Questions and Answers in THE CHAUTAUQUAN on "Initial Studies in American Letters."
5. Table Talk—The financial policy of the present administration.*

THIRD WEEK.

1. Lesson.
2. Papers—Copper in the United States: its universality, the Lake Superior mines, the early miners, the process of mining, and the utility of copper.
3. A Study in Literature—The selections from the authors studied in the week's lesson, found in the appendix of "Initial Studies in American Letters."
4. Reading—"The Cotter's Saturday Night," by Robert Burns.
5. General Discussion—Manitoba and the school question.*

FOURTH WEEK.

1. Paper—A visit to a rolling mill.
2. General Discussion—The week's reading in "Some First Steps in Human Progress."
3. Essay—Journalism in America.
4. Discussion—The circle's estimate of Walt Whitman's writings.
5. Questions on American Literature and Current Events in *The Question Table*.
6. Table Talk—The troubles in Africa.*

FIFTH WEEK.

1. The Lesson.
2. Readings—The selections from Charles Farrar Browne and Samuel Langhorne Clemens found in the appendix to the text-book "Initial Studies in American Letters."
3. Reading—"The History of the Toilet." See the present number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
4. Questions on American History and Psychology in *The Question Table*.
5. Discussion—The effect on Europe of an alliance between Russia and Turkey.*

*See *Current History and Opinion*.

C. L. S. C. NOTES AND WORD STUDIES.

ON REQUIRED READING FOR MARCH.

"INITIAL STUDIES IN AMERICAN LETTERS.

P. 137. "Slogans." A war cry or gathering word used by a Highland clan in Scotland; hence, a battle-cry.

"*Sodales*." Latin. Companions, associates.

P. 138. "Postprandial." From two Latin words, *post* (after) and *prandium* (a repast); to be used after a repast.

"*Petit comitè*." French. Small party.

P. 139. "*Nux Postcoenatica*" [post-sen-at'i-ca]. Latin which, freely translated, means after-dinner nuts to crack.

"Heroic couplet." A couplet each line of which is an iambic of ten syllables. The iambic foot consists of a short syllable followed by a long, or of an unaccented syllable followed by one which is accented.

"Anapaests." Consisting of anapaests, or metrical feet composed of three syllables, the first two being short or unaccented, and the last, long or accented.

P. 140. "The Sphinx" was written by Emerson.

P. 143. "Intaglios" [in-tal'yōz]. Gems or precious stones so cut that the figure or ornamentation is depressed below the surface.

P. 145. "Di-dac'tic." From a Greek word meaning to teach; designed to instruct.

P. 147. "*Ihr nacht*," etc. German. Again ye hover near, ye shadowy forms.

P. 148. "Ex-or'di-um." From Latin *ex* (from) and *ordiri* (to begin). The introductory part of a literary production.

P. 151. "Noc'to-graph." A writing instrument used by the blind.

"A man-u-en'ses." Those who write what is dictated by another, or copy what has already been written.

P. 156. "Bohemians." A term applied to literary men and artists who ignore all conventionalities and lead a free and independent life. This use of the word arises from the free-and-easy life of Bohemian tribes or gypsies.

P. 157. "*Pou sto*." Two Greek words which, translated literally, mean where I may stand. In a general sense they mean support.

P. 163. "Moodus Noises." East Haddam was called by the Indians Machemoodus, which means the place of noises. For twenty years in the early part of the nineteenth century the people of this town were disturbed and alarmed by frequent tremors of the earth which were accompanied by rumbling noises resembling thunder. Sometimes a large number of these sounds were heard in the short space of five minutes. It is related that an Indian

upon being asked to explain the cause of these noises replied that the "Indians' God was very angry because the Englishmen's God was come here."

"*Tyrtaeus*" [ter-tē-us]. A poet who lived in Sparta near the middle of the seventh century. He was noted for his stirring war songs.

"*Körner*" [kēr'ner]. A lyric poet of Germany living from 1791 to 1813.

P. 166. "Doric." Characteristic of the Dorians, who spoke in a Greek dialect which was distinguished for its broad, rough character as well as its strength and solemnity.

P. 167. "*Littérateur*." French. Men of letters.

P. 170. "Gaborian" [ga-bō-ryō]. A French author and novelist living in the first half of the present century.

P. 171. "*A priori*." Latin. From cause to effect.

P. 173. "*In vacuo*." A Latin phrase meaning in a vacuum or in empty space.

"*Baudelaire*" [bōd-lār]. A French poet. He died in Paris in 1867.

P. 174. "Soph-o-mor'i-cal." Characteristic of a sophomore, a student belonging to the second year class in a college having a four years' course.

P. 176. "*Beau monde*." French. Fashionable society.

P. 177. "*Wanderjahre*." German meaning years of travel.

P. 183. "*Morceaux*." Fragments, pieces.

"*Oratio soluta*." Free style of speech or language.

P. 184. "*Culte*." The French form of the English word *cult*; worship, adoration.

P. 187. "Pen-tam'e-ter." Composed of five metrical feet.

P. 192. "Dahlgren [dal'gren]. A gun invented by Rear-Admiral J. A. Dahlgren of the United States navy,

P. 192. "*Ante bellum*." Latin. Before the war.

P. 195. "*Facetiae*." A Latin word meaning witticisms.

P. 196. "Rabelais" [rāb-e-lā]. A French humorist who lived in the sixteenth century.

"*Punch*." An English journal; "*Charivari*" [shā-rē-vā-rē]. French; "*Fliegende Blätter*" [flē-gen-de blāt'ter]. German.

P. 197. "*Mots*." French. Words.

P. 201. "Euphemistically" [ū-fē-mis'ti-kal-i]. In the style of a euphemism, a rhetorical figure in which a mild, agreeable expression is used for one which is harsh and indelicate.

"SOME FIRST STEPS IN HUMAN PROGRESS."

P. 73. "Hottentots." A name given by the founder of Cape Colony, Africa, to the natives whom he found there, probably because of the clicking and other strange noises in their language. They are a pastoral people, skilled in horsemanship, mild in disposition, but showing a strong inclination for stealing, lying, and drunkenness.

P. 74. "Two valleys." The valleys of the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers.

"Eurasia" [ü-rä'shiä or zhiä]. The large mass of land comprising Europe and Asia.

P. 75. "Bá-tá'tas." The aboriginal American term for sweet potatoes.

"Ma'ni-oc." A tropical plant whose root yields large quantities of starch from which is made the tapioca of commerce.

"Nubia." A region in Africa south of Egypt, bordering on the Red Sea.

P. 78. "Cathay" [kath-ä]. Northern China and eastern Tartary. This name was probably given to these regions by Marco Polo, the Venetian traveler.

P. 79. "Swä-tow'." A treaty port in southeastern China.

P. 82. "Lake-Dwellers." A prehistoric people living in houses built on platforms supported by piles driven into the bed of lakes. They were most numerous in Switzerland though traces of them have been found in various parts of the world. In each of the larger lakes in Switzerland the ruins of from twenty to fifty of their dwellings have been discovered and explored. They were found to contain a large number of implements of various kinds, bones of animals, and, in a few instances, human remains. Since 1839 similar discoveries have been made in Ireland and Scotland.

P. 89. "Ne-o-lith'ic." See page 99 of the text-book.

P. 92. "Prejevalski" [przhä-väl'skee]. A Russian explorer who died in 1888.

"Equus." The Latin word for horse.

P. 94. "Gallus bankiva." The jungle-fowl.

P. 95. "Saint-Hilaire" [san-të-lär']. A zoölogist of France. He died in 1861.

P. 99. "Haché" [hä-shä].

P. 100. "Conchoidal fracture." A fracture the surface of which has convex elevations and concave depressions like one half of a bivalve shell.

P. 102. "Ob-sid'i-an." Glass of volcanic origin resembling bottle-glass. It is generally dark in color, and except in very thin pieces opaque.

P. 103. "Torquemada" [tor-kä-mä'thä]. A Spanish historian of the sixteenth century. His "History of Mexico" was the best early history of that country.

P. 106. "Tlingits." Indians living in Alaska on the narrow strip along the coast between 56° and 60° north latitude.

"Ahts" [äts]. North American Indians living on Vancouver Island.

P. 109. "Cat'lin-ite." Red clay-stone. It was probably so called after George Catlin, an American traveler.

P. 114. "Diodorus Siculus." A Greek historian who lived during the latter part of the first century. His "Historical Library" is a general history in forty books, beginning with the mythical period and closing with the British expedition of Julius Cæsar.

P. 119. "Parfleche" [pärflesh']. Probably the Canadian-French form of an Indian word. A buffalo hide divested of its hair by soaking in lye, after which it is stretched on a frame of the required shape until dry.

P. 130. "Casse-tte," A French word meaning tomahawk.

"Mangaians" [män-g'änz]. Inhabitants of Mangaia, one of the Cook Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

P. 133. "Sikhs" [sëks]. "The members of a politico-religious community in India, founded near Lahore about 1500 as a sect based on the principles of monotheism and human brotherhood." Their political history ended in 1849 when their territory was annexed by Great Britain.

P. 137. "Botocudos" [bō-tō-cōō'dōs]. An Indian tribe living in eastern Brazil.

P. 147. "Aleuts" [äl'e-ōōt]. The inhabitants of the Aleutian Archipelago.

REQUIRED READING IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN."

"THE AIR WE BREATHE."

1. "Dyspnoea" [disp-nē'a]. Labored breathing.
2. "Ex-os-mo'sis." In the diffusion of liquids through membranes, or the phenomena of osmosis, the passage of the liquid through the membrane outward from within.
3. "Emphysema" [ëm-fi-ē'ma]. A distention of cellular tissues by air or gas diffused through them.
4. "Hy-grom'e-ter." An instrument for determining the amount of moisture in the atmosphere.
5. "Therapeutics" [ther-a-pū'tics]. In medicine

that which relates to the administration of medicines and to the application of non-medicinal influences to the preservation or recovery of the health.

6. "Prophylactic" [prof-i-lac'tic]. Preventive; guarding against disease.

7. "Phthisis" [thī'sis]. From a Greek word meaning a wasting away; consumption.

8. "Polyactis cinerea" [si-nē're-a]. *Polyactis* is a Greek word meaning many rays; *Cinerea*, a Latin word meaning ash-colored: therefore, composed of many ash-colored rays.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ON THE C. L. S. C. TEXT-BOOKS.

“INITIAL STUDIES IN AMERICAN LETTERS.”

1. Q. In what does Dr. Holmes stand unrivaled among American men of letters? A. In cleverness and versatility.

2. Q. By what poem did he attract the attention of the general public? A. “Old Ironsides.”

3. Q. What work contains many reminiscences of his student life in Paris? A. His “Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.”

4. Q. When was his first collection of poems published? A. In 1836.

5. Q. How is his poetry described? A. As possessing a certain glitter, knowingness, and flippancy, and lacking that self-forgetfulness and intense absorption in its theme which characterize the work of higher imagination.

6. Q. What noted saying was invented by Holmes? A. “Boston State House is the hub of the solar system.”

7. Q. What is Holmes’ masterpiece? A. “The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.”

8. Q. Who is considered the foremost of American critics? A. James Russell Lowell.

9. Q. How does his poetry compare with Longfellow’s? A. It lacks the evenness, instinctive grace, and unerring good taste of Longfellow’s, but it has more energy and stronger intellectual fiber.

10. Q. What is Lowell’s most original contribution to literature? A. The “Biglow Papers.”

11. Q. In what does the merit of “The Vision of Sir Launfal” consist? A. In the beautiful descriptive episodes.

12. Q. What most important part of a novelist’s equipment did Lowell possess? A. An insight into character and an ability to delineate it.

13. Q. How has Lowell’s prose been characterized? A. As being rich, exuberant, and sometimes overfanciful.

14. Q. Who, according to Lowell, wrote “the first Yankee book with the soul of down-east in it”? A. Sylvester Judd.

15. Q. In what field of literature have most of our best historians begun work? A. In the domain of imaginative literature.

16. Q. Who is called the greatest of American historians? A. John Lothrop Motley (1814-77).

17. Q. In what did he excel Bancroft and Prescott? A. In the masterly analysis of great historic characters.

18. Q. From 1837 to 1861 what was the subject of most of the political literature. A. The anti-slavery struggle.

19. Q. Who were prominent contributors to this antislavery literature? A. William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and Charles Sumner.

20. Q. What profession attracted a large number of the early American men of letters? A. Journalism.

21. Q. What is said of Bryant’s blank verse? A. In gravity and dignity it is not surpassed by any English blank verse.

22. Q. Which are his best poems? A. Those in which he draws lessons from nature, or sings of its calming, purifying, and bracing influences upon the human soul.

23. Q. What region has been made familiar by Whittier’s poems? A. The valley of the Merrimack from Haverhill to its mouth.

24. Q. In poems of a descriptive nature, what is his masterpiece? A. “Snow-Bound.”

25. Q. What was the nature of his prose writings? A. They were partly contributions to the slavery controversy, partly biographical sketches, and partly studies in New England scenery.

26. Q. What passion is most frequently excited by Poe’s writings? A. Physical fear or superstitious horror.

27. Q. How is Poe’s cosmopolitan fame accounted for? A. By the lack of anything American in his poems and tales.

28. Q. What defect in Poe is shown by his writings? A. A defect in character.

29. Q. What was probably the best southern novel produced before the Civil War? A. “Virginia Comedians,” by John Esten Cook.

30. Q. When Poe appeared in New York who was the most conspicuous literary figure of the metropolis? A. N. P. Willis.

31. Q. By what work had Willis acquired a literary reputation? A. By his “Scripture Poems,” written in blank verse.

32. Q. Who made large contributions to the literature of travel? A. Bayard Taylor.

33. Q. What is the character of the poetry of the Cary sisters? A. It is the poetry of sentiment, memory, and domestic affection.

34. Q. Who is the author of a large number of the negro melodies? A. Stephen Foster.

35. Q. What is the most popular novel ever written in America? A. “Uncle Tom’s Cabin.”

36. Q. What was one of the most striking literary productions prior to 1861? A. “Leaves of Grass,” a collection of poems by Walt Whitman.

37. Q. Who were for the most part contributors

to the literature of the Civil War? A. Writers who had already reached or passed middle age.

38. Q. Who were the most noteworthy of the poets brought out by the war? A. Henry Timrod, of South Carolina, and Henry Howard Brownell, of Connecticut.

39. Q. Within what period has the school of American humor reached its present popularity? A. Within the past quarter of a century.

40. Q. Who first secured for this American type of humor a reception and hearing abroad? A. "Artemus Ward."

41. Q. Who is the most eminent of American humorists? A. Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain").

42. Q. Upon what is the method of this school of humorists founded? A. Upon incongruity, distortion, and unexpectedness.

"SOME FIRST STEPS IN HUMAN PROGRESS."

1. Q. Who was probably the first agriculturist? A. The woman left at home to tend the fire.

2. Q. By what class of people was this occupation first followed? A. By the nomads.

3. Q. Where in early times was agriculture most fully developed? A. In Egypt, China, and Chaldea.

4. Q. How have useful plants been carried to the different parts of the world? A. By nomadic tribes who carried the plants with them in their migrations.

5. Q. To what extent did the Indian tribes of North America practice agriculture? A. There were few, if any, tribes east of the Rocky Mountains and south of the limit of continuous snow who did not raise some crops.

6. Q. What was the first and simplest agricultural tool? A. A sharpened stick.

7. Q. What were used by the Delaware women for spades and hoes? A. The broad shoulder-blades of animals.

8. Q. How is the early Egyptian plow described? A. As being the hook hoe of wood, made large for dragging by cattle.

9. Q. By what methods was the first threshing performed? A. By beating with sticks, by fire, and by animals treading on the grain.

10. Q. How have the fruits and vegetables of to-day attained their present state of perfection? A. By cultivation.

11. Q. Of what country was the cabbage probably a native? A. Of Europe.

12. Q. From its cultivation what other plants were developed. A. The turnip and cauliflower.

13. Q. What fruit is the most wonderful illustration of what man can do in changing nature? A. The peach.

14. Q. What class of plants supply the chief food products of the world? A. The cereals.

15. Q. What was one of the main features in

the development of civilization? A. The development of a permanent food supply.

16. Q. When did domestication of animals probably begin? A. When the hunter, carrying to his home game which he had wounded but not killed, kept it in captivity until it was needed for food.

17. Q. What was probably the first animal domesticated? A. The dog.

18. Q. Where was the first home of the domestic cat? A. In Egypt.

19. Q. What was the primary purpose of domestication? A. To supply food.

20. Q. According to Saint-Hilaire how long a time has elapsed since any addition has been made to the number of food animals domesticated? A. Three centuries.

21. Q. What is meant by the Stone Age? A. That period in the history of a people when the use of metals is unknown.

22. Q. In western Europe into what two periods is the Stone Age divided? A. The Palaeolithic and the Neolithic periods.

23. Q. What is perhaps the oldest known implement of man? A. The flint *haché*, from the glacial gravels of France and other parts of western Europe.

24. Q. What methods of working stone were used by primitive people? A. Chipping, polishing, and drilling.

25. Q. How were they able to chip the stones? A. By heat, by percussion, and by pressure.

26. Q. In what two ways were stones drilled? A. By a solid drill, and by hollow drills.

27. Q. How did the stone tool influence society? A. (1) It led to treaties; (2) it led to the first steps in commerce; (3) it caused a division of labor.

28. Q. What two interesting facts have been noticed in man's mental make-up? A. He sanctifies all that is old and he keeps up as survivals practices once in use.

29. Q. In many parts of the world how is the stone tool regarded? A. With superstition, with reverence, or with awe.

30. Q. How is this superstition explained? A. As the natural attribution of power and luck to the tool with which we are familiar, or which has brought success to parent or grandparent.

31. Q. What are the properties of almost all native metals? A. They are soft, malleable, bright colored, and shining.

32. Q. Which is the most common native metal? A. Copper.

33. Q. How did the native Americans work copper? A. They probably heated the metal, and worked it while hot with stone tools.

34. Q. In early times for what purpose was metal first used? A. For making ornaments.

35. Q. What were the first weapons which man used? A. The stick and the stone.

36. Q. In what two ways may the sticks be used? A. To strike heavy blows, or for thrusting.

37. Q. What weapons were developed from its use as an instrument for producing heavy blows? A. Every kind of battle-axe and war-club.

38. Q. Used as a thrusting weapon, of what weapons was it the germ? A. All kinds of spears, darts, and two-edged swords.

39. Q. What are some of the curious types of weapons used by rude peoples? A. The bolas, missile knives, harpoon, pellet bow, and blow-gun.

40. Q. What was probably the primary object of tattooing and other modifications of the body practiced by various peoples? A. To distinguish the individual from his neighbor.

41. Q. What arts originated in the desire for dress or adornment? A. Skin-dressing, the making of felt, basketry, cloth-making, and metallurgy.

THE QUESTION TABLE.

ANSWERS IN NEXT NUMBER.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.—VI.

1. What is George William Curtis' greatest literary effort?

2. On what grounds do some critics contend that Lowell's style is not pure, especially in his "Fable for Critics"?

3. In how many hours did James Russell Lowell compose his "Vision of Sir Launfal"?

4. In what poem does Lowell commemorate the death of three favorite nephews?

5. Whom did "Fanny Fern" portray as Hyacinth in her "Ruth Hall"?

6. What poet (whose poem written after a visit to Naples in 1867 is especially celebrated) is as noted in art as in literature?

7. What naturalist and writer of posthumous fame had such a faculty for attracting dumb animals that wild creatures would go to him of their own accord and rest contented in his hands?

8. Who was the original of Poe's Annabel Lee? Of his Lenore?

9. Of what nature were Margaret Fuller's "Conversations" with which she began her literary work?

10. What sweet-voiced poetess who greatly befriended the Indians, was appointed by the U. S. government to report on the mission Indians in California?

AMERICAN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—II.

1. By what name was New England known in the charter granted to the Plymouth Company?

2. By whom and when was the name New England given to this section?

3. What river, town, and cape of New England still bear the names given them by this explorer?

4. On what island did Gosnold plant a colony in 1602?

5. What adjacent island and what cape were named by him?

6. By whom was the Mississippi Valley explored and settled?

7. What evidences remain in this valley to show that it was settled by this nation.

8. What name was given to this territory and by whom?

9. Of what war were these explorations and settlements one of the causes?

10. To whom was this territory ceded at the close of the war?

PSYCHOLOGY.—VI.

1. What is perception?

2. What term is applied to the product of perception?

3. In order that a percept may be formed what is essential?

4. If all the senses carry impressions of an object to the mind what is the result?

5. Why do not sensation and perception take place at the same time?

6. Are strong sensations necessary to produce perception?

7. In what class of perceptions is muscular sense an important factor?

8. Where is the tactile sense most acute?

9. What has been discovered concerning the sensation of pressure caused by placing a weight on the hand?

10. If a weight is lifted by the hand how much can be added before a sensation of increase is produced?

CURRENT EVENTS.—VI.

1. Where is Ashantee?

2. What city in this country was captured by the British in 1874?

3. For what is Ashantee famous?

4. When and where is the Republican National Convention to be held?

5. When and by whom were discovered the processes by which the first photographs were successfully made?

6. Who is Great Britain's ambassador to the United States?

7. Who appointed the members of the Venezuela Commission? How many are there?

8. For what purpose have bonds been issued by the government?

9. To whom was the bond issue of February, 1895, sold? What amount was realized by this sale?

10. In what kind of money was the payment to be made? From what source was one half of this to be obtained?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN"
FOR FEBRUARY.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.—V.

1. Edgar Allan Poe. 2. Poe. 3. Phœbe Cary.
4. Alice Cary. 5. Helen Maria (Hunt) Jackson.
6. Henry David Thoreau. 7. Bayard Taylor. 8. At first it was "Robbins and Cruisers Company," afterwards it was changed to "Robert and Harold, or the Young Marooners." 9. Walt Whitman.
10. James Russell Lowell's "Fireside Travels."

AMERICAN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—I.

1. William Penn, desiring to own the land on the west bank of the Delaware River down to the Atlantic Ocean, procured from the Duke of York a release of his claim to New Castle and the territory around it within a radius of twelve miles, and also to the land between this tract and the ocean. This boundary line run from New Castle as a center was the arc of a circle, and when Delaware became a state it was retained as its northern boundary.
2. By iron and wood pillars, mounds of earth, stone cairns, and posts of timber.
3. After the death of

Washington in December, 1799, Congress passed a resolution recommending that on February 22, following, the people of the United States assemble, and by eulogies and other appropriate exercises show their respect and grief. 4. New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. 5. The Appalachian system. 6. The Mohawk Valley and the valley of the Hudson River and Lake Champlain. 7. They formed the natural avenues of commerce and western immigration, and, until railroads were built across the mountains farther south they were the chief outlet of western produce. 8. John C. Fremont. 9. The Carolinas. 10. Jedidiah Morse.

PSYCHOLOGY.—V.

1. By a repetition of successive efforts which keep the object or topic before the mind.
2. To wander from one subject to another.
3. By constantly discovering something new concerning it.
4. Helmholtz.
5. It quickens intellectual activity, intensifies impressions, and increases the effectiveness of all mental and physical labor.
6. The power to determine, choose, and execute.
7. The effort to attend.
8. The act of choosing.
9. Under the influence of some motive.
10. By action or by inaction.

CURRENT EVENTS.—V.

1. In 1881.
2. In the southern part of Africa north of Orange Free State; Johannesburg.
3. In 1852; South African Republic.
4. Descendants of Dutch settlers in South Africa.
5. In 1511.
6. April 16, 1895.
7. The ancient custom of crowning successful poets with leaves of laurel gave rise to the expression.
8. In 1630.
9. Fourteen.
10. Nearly five and a half years.

THE C. L. S. C. CLASSES.

1882-1899.

CLASS OF 1896.—"TRUTH SEEKERS."

"Truth is eternal."

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CLASS FLOWER—FORGET-ME-NOT.

CLASS EMBLEM—A LAMP.

At least fifty Assemblies will hold their sessions this summer in all parts of the country, and C.L.S.C.

work promises to be a stronger feature at all of these gatherings than ever before. Arrangements are being made in many cases for a special C. L. S. C. Day in advance of Recognition Day, at which time there will be a general rally of circles and the work of the new class will be brought into special prominence. Members of '96 will do well to make their plans early so that they may include a few days at these gatherings.

THE arrangements for C. L. S. C. work at Chautauqua promise to be more complete than usual. Plans for the C. L. S. C. Council, Round Tables, rallies, and receptions will keep the C. L. S. C. constantly before the people, and the Class of '96 will receive a royal welcome. All members of the class who can be at Chautauqua are urged to do so, but

if it is not possible to come to Chautauqua, try to lend your presence to one of the other Assemblies.

A FEW words from a member of the Class of '95 may be encouraging to members of this year's graduating class: "The diploma is fine and all who have seen it remark about its artistic design and workmanship. I am glad that I persevered, and when I realize how much it has added to my knowledge I feel more than repaid for the sacrifice it required."

CLASS OF 1897.—"THE ROMANS."

"Veni, Vidi, Vici."

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CLASS EMBLEM—IVY.

ONE member of the Roman Class who seemed almost hopelessly behind in the race reports that by a determined effort of the will she has been steadily gaining ground, and in addition to the regular course has been reading Garnet Seal work, yet she is quite as busy as formerly. The reason for her success seems to be that the work has been considered of sufficient importance to receive some thought and attention in the planning of her many duties. If other members of the class who have dropped behind will try the same plan, we are sure that the proportion of graduates for '97 will be much larger than otherwise would be possible.

CLASS OF 1898.—"THE LANIERS."

"The humblest life that lives may be divine."

OFFICERS.

President—Walter L. Hervey, New York City.

Vice Presidents—Clifford Lanier, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. W. G. Anderson, New Haven, Conn.; Dr. Richard T. Ely, Madison, Wis.; Dr. J. M. Buckley, New York City; the Rev. Mr. Parker, New Orleans, La.; Miss J. Solomon, South Africa; Miss Eliot Henderson, Montreal, Can.; the Rev. Mr. Chalfont China; Dr. J. E. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Josephine R. Webber, Waltham, Mass.; Dr. J. W. Hartigan, Morgantown, W. Va.

Treasurer and Trustee—The Rev. Mr. Whistler, Kenton, O.

Secretary—Miss Elizabeth Brown, Janesville, Wis.

CLASS FLOWER—VIOLET.

THE corresponding secretary of the Class of '98, who is spending the winter in California, reports her continued interest in the work of the class. She has arranged for a Chautauqua Vesper Service to be held in Hollister and hopes to interest other churches in the plan. By this means she is making special effort to reach members of the Lanier Class who have dropped out by the way. It is hoped that

not only many laggard '98's may be induced to fresh endeavor but that others may become interested in the work.

AN invalid member of '98 writes from Missouri, "Sometime last summer I felt how foolish it was for me to keep up this course of study when I should never be well and might go at any time, but a few words in the *Assembly Herald* decided me that one who died learning was more ready to go on when he reached the other side. As my mind and eyes are both still strong, I mean to make the best use I can of them."

CLASS OF 1899.—"THE PATRIOTS."

"Fidelity, Fraternity."

OFFICERS.

President—John C. Martin, New York City.

Vice Presidents—The Rev. Cyrus B. Hatch, McKeesport, Pa.; Charles Barnard, New York City; Frank G. Carpenter, Washington, D. C.; John Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Charles A. Carlisle, South Bend, Ind.; Edward Marsden, Alaska; William Ashton, Uxbridge Eng; Miss Alice P. Haworth, Osaka, Japan; Miss Frances O. Wilson, Tiensin, China; Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary—Miss Isabella F. Smart, Brielle, N. J.

Treasurer and Building Trustee—John C. Whiteford, Mexico, N. Y.

CLASS EMBLEMS—THE FLAG AND THE FERN LEAF.

CLASS COLOR—BLUE.

A MEMBER of '99 writes from Georgia, "I have finished my questions in two of my studies, and would not be without my Chautauqua work for any consideration. I have given away all the circulars sent me, and should be glad of more."

THE number of native Chautauquans in the Sunrise Kingdom is increasing. Other recruits from foreign lands have been enrolled from Callao in Peru, Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic, Moscow in Russia, and a recent inquiry has been received from Vera Cruz, Mexico.

A LETTER from a Swedish American in South Dakota suggests quite a field for Chautauqua work among the more intelligent foreigners who have recently come to this country. There is probably no better way to help these people to become intelligent Americans than through the medium of the C. L. S. C. Many of them can be interested in the new plan of Short Courses and may in this way be induced to take up the full work of the Class of '99. Members of the class are urged to do their share in bringing the Short Courses to the attention of those about them. Any number of the new series of the Short Courses may be secured by addressing John H. Vincent, Buffalo, N. Y.

GRADUATES.

MANY graduates of '95 are keeping up their connection with active Chautauqua work. A large number of graduates are reading the current year's

course with undergraduate circles and many have enrolled for the Current History course. One advantage of the Current History course is that it not only keeps people closely in touch with the times, but is sufficiently brief to be taken up by the busiest of people. Graduates who have not yet planned any definite work for the year will in many cases be surprised when they look back to find how little they have read during the past six months. All such are urged to try the Current History plan, and thus

make the year count for some definite intellectual growth.

A MEMBER of '95 from the Argentine Republic writes, "I was delighted to receive my Chautauqua diploma two days ago. Our course has been so pleasant and helpful that we cannot stop now, but with three of the books and THE CHAUTAUQUAN are going on with the Patriots. I aspire to membership in the Guild of the Seven Seals, though my busy life gives me little time to study."

LOCAL CIRCLES.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."

"Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst."

"Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY—October 1.

BRYANT DAY—November 3.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—November, second Sunday.

MILTON DAY—December 9.

COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.

LANIER DAY—February 3.

LINCOLN DAY—February 12.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.

WASHINGTON DAY—February 22.

LOWELL DAY—February 22.

LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.

MICHAEL ANGELO DAY—May 10.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.

EMERSON DAY—May 25.

HUGH MILLER DAY—June 17.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.

INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Saturday after first Tuesday.

ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.

RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday after first Tuesday.

WHAT OUR SECRETARIES ARE DOING.

MR. GEO. H. LINCKS of Hudson County, N. J., in his summary of work for the year writes that the membership of the nine circles in Jersey City is fully two hundred; of this number about one hundred and fifty are connected with the Class of '99, and others with undergraduate classes. The work has been made especially effective by means of a column in a large Jersey City newspaper which Mr. Lincks has edited with much discretion. This use of the press has been found of great advantage to C. L. S. C. interests in a number of localities, and if Chautauqua workers in still other parts of the country could make arrangements with local papers much could be done to keep the importance of Chautauqua work before the public.

Dr. W. L. Davidson, one of the field secretaries of the C. L. S. C., recently made a tour through the vicinity of St. Louis and other southern cities, where he was able to bring the Chautauqua work before the teachers' meeting and in other ways to interest many in the C. L. S. C. work.

The work of Mrs. A. E. Shipley, state secretary for Iowa, has been felt in the increase of interest of the C. L. S. C. at Waterloo, where a summer Assembly is held. Some eighty-three members have been enrolled from Waterloo alone.

Circle work in Nebraska is progressing finely, both in the number of students enlisted in the studies and in the increasing efficiency of the circle organization. Mrs. Corey, the state secretary for Nebraska, writes

that the State Teachers' Association of Nebraska adopted resolutions commending the work of the Chautauqua associations in the state. The executive committee was interested to consider arrangements for Teachers' Day at the coming sessions of Assemblies in the state. The president of the association is an active worker in the C. L. S. C. and there is no doubt that the results of the gatherings will be felt at these summer meetings.

The secretary for the Orange Free State, South Africa, now acting in the absence of Miss Landfear, writes, "The C. L. S. C. has been a wonderful blessing to me; it has inspired me with new hopes and created many new desires. I am anticipating taking up the correspondence system. A good many people in the Orange Free State are beginning to know of the existence of the C. L. S. C., and if they will not be benefited by it, they shall at least know about it."

NEW CIRCLES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Chautauqua circle of the Dudley Street Church, Boston, reports existence with a membership of thirty-five, of whom twenty are regular and fifteen local members.

NEW YORK.—There are circles at Katonah and Olean whose members have connected themselves with the Central Circle.—A society "calling itself Wawayanda Circle was organized at Ridgebury in October. It has nineteen members, some of whom belong to other circles but did not complete the course. The president of the circle is very enthusi-

astic, doing all in her power to make the meetings entertaining and helpful."—Saratoga Springs has some active Chautauquans.

NEW JERSEY.—There is a progressive class at Paterson.—Residents of Bayonne have requested a C. L. S. C. graduate to start a home circle among them. A meeting will be called and the system of study and review thoroughly explained.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The scribe at Brooklyn writes: "Our circle is small, including only six ladies and one gentleman, but the town is small and we have to make up in enthusiasm our lack in numbers. It has been suggested that we call ours the Lone Brother Circle; the Fraternals also has been mentioned. One of our members has been so fortunate as to induce two others to take the C. L. S. C. reading."—Inspiring lists of names for enrollment are received from Kane, Pittsburg, Reading, and York.

ARKANSAS.—An ambitious circle organized at Corning in December hopes to make up the two months' work during the year.

OHIO.—A circle at Columbus has been christened Alpha because it was the first one to be organized on the west side of the city. The president of this class is a C. L. S. C. graduate. The meetings are very profitable and command a full attendance of the dozen regular members, also of a number who are reading the course but do not aspire to graduate.—Chautauqua study clubs of much promise exist at Dresden, Fostoria, and Maineville.

ILLINOIS.—There is at Barclay a circle of nine persons, who are taking long lessons in the attempt to catch up with those who were able to begin on time. The members all started on the enterprise with the intention of doing good, thorough work, and their first program, for December 14, was well filled. A number of visitors were present at this meeting.—Some young high-school students form a circle at Charleston. All are much interested in the work.

MICHIGAN.—Maple Grove Circle of Orleans was duly organized and christened, and is now in fine working order. The seven regular and four local members keep themselves abreast of the times by doing the required reading, and keep in touch with their sister circles by following the programs and suggestions given in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* for just such organizations. Inspiring meetings are held weekly at the homes of the various members.—There is a circle at Wasepi.

WISCONSIN.—The circle in Racine "started out this season with about fifty members, twenty of whom were new. After a few meetings it was found that the circle was too large for good work and for accommodation at the homes of the members. A division was made, after much discussion and expressions of sorrow on every side; for the members

had become so attached to one another that they were loath to be separated. The new circle, which consists mostly of new members, with a few old ones, met for the first time on November 4. This being the day of Eugene Field's death, the class voted to adopt the name Eugene Field Circle. The fact of there being two circles seems to be a stimulant to Chautauquans in Racine; for both are doing very good work and much interest is manifested. It is expected that union meetings will be held occasionally and a Vesper Service has been spoken of for the near future." Eugene Field Circle will long remember its jollification of December 9, on which night it was invited to hold its meeting in the country. The members met by appointment at the home of the president. Here they found waiting their host in a big sled drawn by four horses. Amid much laughter and shouting, the gay party was quickly whirled through the town and over the good smooth roads to their destination. Here, like good little children, they had lessons first and play afterwards. "The lesson led the class through the bewildering swamp of politics," and quotations were from speeches made in the present Congress. The members were expected to guess each quotation. At the close of the lesson pennies were distributed to those present, which at first they thought to be a reward of merit for good recitation, but which they found they were to explore for an ancient mode of punishment, spring flowers, and other astonishing things not generally known to be obtained with a penny. The supper was of the best in quality and quantity, and all enjoyed it; then they gathered about the piano and sang Chautauqua songs while the great sled was brought to the door. Here the merry party was snugly tucked away and under the guidance of two competent drivers arrived home safe and happy in the early morning.—The concise report here given is sent by the secretary at Syene: "We organized in October, '95, under the name of the Syene C. L. S. C. Officers were elected and the following motions adopted: to have a meeting every week at the homes of the members in succession; that the president shall appoint a leader for each meeting, such appointments to be made two weeks in advance; the leader chosen shall have charge of the meeting and prepare the program for the same; that the members shall respond to roll call with a quotation or item of interest. Later we decided to have a question box. We now have fourteen enthusiastic members, all of the Class of '99. Quite a number are filling out the Garnet Seal memoranda."

IOWA.—There are two circles in Clarion, and not a few persons have registered as a result of the Vesper Service held there and of special solicitation.—At Lime Springs a circle of six readers has been organized, of whom five belong to the Class of '99 and the remaining member to the Class of '90.

The latter in addition to doing the work of this circle is pursuing the Temperance Seal course with eight other women.—Seven persons constitute a circle at Hopkinton.—This season C. L. S. C. interests have spread out in Waterloo as never before. There are now more than eighty persons here at work on the readings. Of this number sixty-six belong to the Class of '99, four to the Class of '96, and five to the Class of '98, while about five are not yet classified. The secretary writes: "We have one circle, called the Waterloo Assembly Circle, which meets bi-monthly; this is the 'big wheel' that embraces all Chautauquans of the city. Within it are four smaller circles known as Franklin, Independence, Hamilton, and Washington Circles. Recently Independence and Franklin Circles had a friendly contest in answering THE CHAUTAUQUAN questions on the 'Industrial Development of the United States.' It was an interesting occasion. The Franklins came out ahead, having made but four mistakes to seven made by the Independents."

IDAHO.—In October at Lewiston a circle was organized with a membership of twenty-three. Under the leadership of its president, who is pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place, the circle members find the work interesting and helpful.

OLD CIRCLES.

CANADA.—Alpha Circle of Galt, Ont., was reorganized with a membership of forty-two. The secretary writes: "This, its eighth year of work was entered upon with the interest and zeal which this circle always has displayed in the past. The new life and fresh ideas brought into the circle work by the large number of new members are a great benefit and inspiration to the circle. The committee plan has been adopted as in previous years, the circle being divided into four committees each in turn responsible for an evening's program. This system has been found a great aid in getting the individual members to take part. Meetings are held weekly at the homes of the members, which contributes greatly to the pleasure of the gatherings. We also strive to keep alive public interest in the C. L. S. C. and its work by notices sent to the local papers. With a live circle and the inspiration and encouragement of our able and energetic president the Alphas are looking forward to a most pleasant and profitable year of Chautauqua work."—The circle at Acton, Ont., has resumed work.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hurlbut Circle is a delightful club at East Boston.—The class at East Longmeadow has reorganized.

CONNECTICUT.—There is a class of fifteen at Bridgeport.—Of the nineteen members constituting the circle at Stafford Springs, eleven, mindful that a half loaf is better than none, take a partial course; the other eight take all the readings.—

The C. L. S. C. of Trumbull reorganized October 1, for its fourth year, with eighteen of its old members. "Weekly meetings are held on Monday evenings. The members are much interested, having received great benefit from the course. The papers and essays prescribed in THE CHAUTAUQUAN are constructed and delivered in a very able manner. The circle is divided into opposing sides and credits given for attendance, punctuality in attendance, punctuality in reading, and for assigned work. At the close of the year the losing side gives a banquet or whatever may be decided upon."

NEW YORK.—Clinton Avenue C. L. S. C. at Albany received a welcome infusion of new zeal and new members.—"We have a large and flourishing circle and expect to have several graduates for '96," is the report from the circle at Andover.—Chautauquans are at work at Brownville.—The Brooklyn Chautauqua alumni show a beautiful fealty to the C. L. S. C., displaying no disposition to weary of dipping in its rejuvenating fountains of knowledge. Their meetings are very instructive but not at the expense of geniality and vivacity. At the meeting held at the home of one of the members upon launching out into their winter's work of post-graduate studies, eighty persons were present. The subject was France and the president, an admirable woman for this responsible position, presided over the program, which was rendered by representatives of the various clubs in the association. The program was:

PART I.

1. Opening Exercises.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Transaction of Business.
4. "La Belle France" (Dept. of Travels).
5. Piano Solo—"En Courant—*Godard*" (Dept. of Music).
6. Department of Fine Arts.
7. Department of Bible History.

Intermission (seven minutes).

PART II.

1. Roll Call.
- A Fact, Geo., Biog., His., Geolog., Poetical, connected with France.
2. "Love's Labors Lost" (Dept. of Shaks.).
3. From France to Holland (Dept. of Travels).
1. Piano Solo—"Tarantelle."—*Heller* (Dept. of Music).
5. Astronomy (Dept. of Science).
6. Department of Poetry.
7. Social and Refreshments.

Several departments that were not yet thoroughly organized were to have papers at the next meeting, among them being the departments of fine arts, science, and poetry. At the close of the program a social hour was enjoyed, with refreshments and an enthusiastic Chautauqua reception. The meetings of these alumni always are enthusiastic and the Chautauqua spirit always is present, but this meeting in every respect eclipses all meetings they ever have held. All C. L. S. C. graduates are cordially invited to join them.

The circles constituting the Brooklyn Chautauqua Union seem to be acting on that principle that sweetens life: good workfellows, good playfellows. They have arranged for the following series of excellent entertainments, admittance to the whole course being placed at a merely nominal fee: Nov. 7, concert; Nov. 28, picture play; Dec. 12, social; Feb. 22, impersonations, "Rip Van Winkle"; Mar. 6, lecture, "Nine Months in Andersonville and Other Southern Prisons"; Mar. 26, lecture, "Our Inalienable Rights"; Apr. 9, social. Commendable work is being done in the Chautauqua Guild of Seven Seals, Washington Park Circle, Prospect Heights Circle, and the Secretaries' Circle. The latter has increased its number to twelve. It is composed of the secretaries of local circles of the Y. M. C. A. branches, who meet every Tuesday morning for two hours, and of this time devote thirty minutes to the Chautauqua readings. The outlook in Brooklyn is very bright; besides the above the following circles are active there: Ad Astra, Athenian, Beecher, Epworth, H. B. Adams, Janes (this circle has eighty members), Kimball, Laurel, Meredith, Mizpah, No Name, O. W. Holmes, Pathfinder, Strong Place.—In a beautiful booklet the Chautauqua Union of New York City announces a series of excellent entertainments to be given under its auspices; for Oct. 24, a concert and elocutionary entertainment; Nov. 22, lecture, "\$5,000,000 for the Face of the Moon"; Dec. 12, a picture play; Jan. 23, lecture, "The Self-Unmade Man"; Feb. 20, lecture, "Hawaii, a Day in a Volcano" (beautifully illustrated with dissolving views); Mar. 20, hand-bell ringers (with carillon of 131 sweet toned bells). Unusual success promises this year to perch on the banner of this Chautauqua union. At the opening concert there was present an audience of more than eight hundred persons.—Members of the circle at Clyde "are once more fairly launched on the royal road of Chautauqua lore. Few hope to take all the required readings; many take only the magazine." The president of the circle is well versed in the work, having taken the course a few years ago, to which he has added several seals. Meetings are held the first and third Monday evenings in the month at the different churches. The program consists of talks or papers not to exceed fifteen minutes. So far the work has been in "The Growth of the American Nation," Mexico, Revolutionary and Civil wars, with biographies of prominent actors of those times. All who will come are welcomed and the presence of several of the townspeople has been very gratifying as it shows an interest in the movement.—Alpha Circle of Cortland, Violet Circle of Jamestown, and the class at Onondaga are flourishing.—The circle at Ovid numbers twenty-one; all of them are doing the full amount of reading, and the fortnightly meetings are well attended.—The circle

at Parishville reorganized with four regular and two local members. At their meetings they have endeavored in addition to discussion of the readings, to follow in some degree the programs suggested in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. From last year's training their mental faculties are in good trim, and being unanimously patriotic they find the American readings more interesting even than those of the English year.—The C. L. S. C. Alumni Association of Syracuse decided to take up the Current History course. A number of new names were added to the roll this year.—Reorganization has been effected by members of the circle at Watkins.

NEW JERSEY.—Enrollments from Boonton and Bridgeton show an addition of three '99's to each circle.—Even storms do not deter many of the Beach Circle members in Jersey City from attendance at the regular meetings. Of course the circle is prospering. In the same city at a well attended meeting of the Centenary Chautauqua Circle connected with chapter 4,442, Epworth League, several chapters of "The Growth of the American Nation" were read and readings reviewed, followed by the presentation of part second of an interesting paper on "The Early Settlements and the Character of the Settlers." The circle is reviewing but one text-book at a time and will take up American industrial progress and literature in order. Other circles in Jersey City that have reorganized are Culver, Round Table, Una, Simpson, and Grace.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Columbian Circle of Allegheny enrolls with a membership list of goodly length.—The class of sixteen at Clarion is reported as doing very well. It expects to use some of the Round Table papers. Its members meet Saturday nights at the home of each family taken in alphabetical order. At roll call each member responds with a quotation from an American author. These quotations are brought to class written and signed and are handed over to the secretary, who files them away; by the end of the year, they form a fine record of the list of authors quoted and the quotations, when and by whom given, and the number of nights the various members were present. According to a resolution of the circle, to each member this record is given in the form of a dainty souvenir. The completion of this year's work will be celebrated with a banquet. About four of the circle graduate this spring.—Brandywine Chautauqua Circle of Downingtown takes a commendable pride in its work. It has lost one member, who graduated last year, and gained three new ones.—At Greenville C. L. S. C. enthusiasm seems to be contagious; seven '99's enroll with Clover Leaf Circle.—A circle at Montrose is reading Shakespeare for its Chautauqua work.—Castle Shannon C. L. S. C. of Pittsburg is not so large now as last year, but it is thoroughly alive.

MARYLAND.—Summit Circle of Centreville reor-

ganized with only half its last year's membership; but as nine still remain, all of them enthusiastic, the circle work progresses in a highly satisfactory manner.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Hamline Chautauqua Class of 1898 at Mount Vernon Flats, Washington, has an average attendance of twenty-five. They have kept well up in the work and unshaken in interest. "Much benefit is derived and Hamline Class thanks the founder of the Chautauqua movement."

KENTUCKY.—In Harrodsburg there is a circle of seven members. At the beginning of this C. L. S. C. year they were working as individuals, but "realizing the good derived from their last year's association" they again united forces in a local circle.

TENNESSEE.—Clarksville lost by death one of its most enthusiastic Chautauquans, who for four years was secretary of the Ravenna class and graduated in the C. L. S. C. course as a Pioneer. The loyal Chautauquans with whom she was associated are continuing the work in which she took so much pleasure and pride. Though late in beginning they hope to complete the Current History course.—Craddock Circle at McMinnville has initiated three new members.

TEXAS.—Crittenden Circle at Hubbard City has received several new members into its ranks.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.—Mistletoe Circle of '98's at Guthrie has increased largely within the present year. It now numbers twenty-nine and hopes next year to double its membership as the class is growing in popularity and the ambition to do serious mental work seems to be contagious; around Mistletoe Circle have sprung up a number of minor societies, which members of this organization hope in time to interest in C. L. S. C. work.—The circle at Edmond is flourishing though it laments the loss of a much valued member who recently received a call from the Presbyterian Mission Board to work in Japan. This member, Miss Stella Thompson, gave in the circle an excellent address on the "Benefits of the Chautauqua Course," which by request of the other members of the club was published in a local paper. The following is an extract:

"We have seen the advantages of this course for women; a but slightly different class of considerations recommend it for men. Men, it is true, lead a less restricted life than women. Contact with the world, with all sorts of people, sharpens their faculties and gives them a wider knowledge of men and things. But this experience imparts keenness rather than culture. How many men are there who take an intelligent interest in anything outside of their families, their business, the neighborhood news, and politics? And as for their knowledge of politics listen to any ordinary group of men discussing this all absorbing subject, and you perceive how shallow and trivial are their views. The opinions they take ready made from their party organs, and their entire mental activity is comprised in strenuously

advocating these views. I was about to say 'in understanding them,' but recollection of fluent discussions about tariff, the currency, etc., in which each man had gotten hold of a jumble of words and phrases and vociferated his views with angry warmth, leads me, in accuracy to omit that expression. How many men are there who read anything besides the daily and weekly papers? Who ever read any book besides a novel? To men, therefore, this course of reading is valuable for culture, for developing other sides of the mind, for cultivating an interest in science, in art, in history, for giving a better understanding of the principles underlying political questions, and for enabling the mind to rise above mere partisan views. For men and women alike it is valuable in that it causes them to think, and to lay aside mere prejudice."

OHIO.—It always is a good sign when a student who for some reason has been interrupted in the C. L. S. C. course, instead of abandoning it altogether, resumes study in a later year's class. Such has been the case with a member of Taylor C. L. S. C. of Cleveland. This circle also has several brand new members and as a class is speeding onward with its studies.—Loyal '96's at Forest are preparing to receive diplomas for their four years' application to C. L. S. C. work.—At Jeffersonville there is a circle of earnest Chautauquans.—Star Circle at Lodi will contribute nine names to this year's list of graduates.—A band of '96's in Pioneer are engaged in carrying on C. L. S. C. work.—At Westerville the circle has reorganized with new members.

INDIANA.—Chautauquans at Frankfort put considerable energy into their work with gratifying results.—Enrollments in the C. L. S. C. are received from Knightstown.—The circle at Nappanee has reorganized.

ILLINOIS.—New members have joined a circle at Chicago which neglected to send its name with its report. In the same city activity is shown by Advance Circle and Outlook Circle. Of the latter's twelve members, three are new in the work.—Five regular and ten local members constitute the circle at Elgin.—Seven members of Onward Circle at Rockford are now candidates for diplomas.

MICHIGAN.—Memoranda for the years '95 and '96 are requested by circle members at Milan.

WISCONSIN.—Circle members at Oshkosh resume study with renewed interest. They are strong in number as well as energy.—The Chautauqua circle at Racine grew to such dimensions that it had to launch its new members off into a separate circle. The parent society and the new one contain each about twenty-five members. All of them realize the potent influences of the C. L. S. C. for good, and do not allow their interest to lag.—A company of Spartans of Sparta rejoice in their approaching graduation.—The class at Viroqua is prospering.

MINNESOTA.—The circle at Fulda has reorganized.—Pioneer Circle of Stillwater is flourishing. It began the present year with thirty-six members

and high expectations of doing good work. "Every one," writes the secretary, "seems animated by an earnest desire to absorb the contents of the new books and to render himself *au fait* with the burning questions of the day."

IOWA.—Colfax Circle of Colfax is a band of hopeful '96's. They initiated a new member at organization.—Two '98's and two '99's at Creston register in the Central Circle.—More than half of the regularly enrolled members of the Dubuque Chautauqua Circle belong to the Class of '95.—Beatrice C. L. S. C. of Fort Dodge belongs to the Class of '96.—Since the circle at Keokuk began its four years' course, three of its number have been called to their eternal home. Each year recruits have joined the circle so that the six members who graduate this spring are comparatively but a small number. All of the circle have been much helped by the readings and it is a pleasure for them to continue therein.—Members of the circle at Rockford arranged for the American year in good season and, directed by their able president, on October 6 resumed study with much interest. They number twenty in all, of whom four are post graduates, five '96's, and four new members.—There are five circles at State Centre and Wall Lake (Alladin Circle).—Nine persons constituting the circle at West Branch show much interest in their organization.

MISSOURI.—Carthage Circle recently received three members of the Marion Circle, which is disorganized.—The circle at Joplin belongs to the Class of '98.—Clyde Circle of Kansas City is very energetic and enthusiastic. Its ten members are all enrolled. Five of them are graduates and are taking the regular work for the American year. They

enjoy the review very much. One Chautauquan at Kansas City, owing to many discouragements, was not able to finish with her Class of '94, but she still is reading and avails herself of the help of the membership book.—Aeolian Circle and Clara J. Marquis Circle both of Sedalia rejoice in furnishing a number of graduates to pass through the golden gate this spring.—There is at West Plains a circle of twelve members all deeply interested in C. L. S. C. work.

NEBRASKA.—The '98's at Grand Island have resumed work.—At a meeting held at Omaha for the reorganization of the Chautauqua College twenty-four persons engaged each a set of books and twenty-five others signified their intention of joining the circle.

KANSAS.—The Kansas City (Kan.) Chautauqua Circle is flourishing.

CALIFORNIA.—Marengo Ave. C. L. S. C. of Pasadena is a live study club.

OREGON.—Mt. Hood Circle at Monmouth and Muetnomah Circle at Portland are fine organizations.—"Oregon City has a large and enthusiastic circle of people now enjoying their third year's work together. This circle has become a social power in that manufacturing center and is stimulating educational interests in all the neighboring country. During the visit of Dr. Hurlbut more than six hundred people gathered to hear him talk on 'The Chautauqua Idea.'"—"Portland has several flourishing circles. One, in the Taylor Street M. E. Church, is particularly strong and vigorous. The Presbyterians have a large and growing circle. Another is in operation at University Park, and still a fourth has been organized at Tabor."

MONTANA.—The circle at Butte initiated six '95's.

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

Letters of
Matthew Arnold.

Literature has received a valuable contribution in the form of letters written by Matthew Arnold to the different members of his family and other friends.* These letters collected and carefully edited by George W. E. Russell cover a period of forty years, and written, doubtless, without a thought of their publication, they show in a way no formal biography could his genial disposition and his kindly, un-revengeful spirit toward those who criticised him and his works most severely. In 1847 he was appointed private secretary to Lord Lansdowne, at that time lord president of the Council, and his letters written during his secretaryship show

a great interest in governmental affairs. After three years of this work he was appointed inspector of schools by Lord Lansdowne. To this service he gave his most earnest efforts, recognizing, as he says in a letter to his wife, "the effects of the schools on the children, and their future effects in civilizing the next generation of the lower classes who, as things are going, will have most of the political power of the country in their hands." During his lecture tours in the United States in 1883 and 1886 he kept up a constant communication with home friends, in which he expresses his appreciation of the kind way in which he was received by American audiences. These letters with their simple, natural diction, reveal the admirable traits of character, the filial affection, tenderness, and sympathy, which distinguished this great English poet and critic.

* Letters of Matthew Arnold, 1848-1888. Collected and arranged by George W. E. Russell. Two vols. 469+448 pp. \$3.00. New York: Macmillan and Co.

Biography. Ernest Renan's touching tribute* to his sister whose influence made his success possible, has been carefully translated by Abby L. Alger. It contains a half dozen illustrations, copies of original paintings, and portraits of Ernest Renan and his sister, which with the pleasant diction, clear type, and neat binding make it a very attractive monograph.

In a most interesting work entitled "Life of Her Majesty Queen Victoria,"† the author, Millicent Garrett Fawcett, has dwelt at some length on the formative influences of early life on the character of the queen, while in portraying her later life only such events are narrated which serve to fully set forth her character and her comprehension of her duties as sovereign of the English people. It is a pleasure and an inspiration to read the record of such a noble life.

"Josephine, Empress of the French"‡ is a volume very complete in its detail and a history of a most eventful career. With the events of Josephine's early life the author has presented a vivid picture of the island of Martinique, her childhood home, and the record of the later years of her life brings into strong relief the character of the great military genius whose name is intimately associated with hers.

A series of biographical sketches called "Turning Points in Successful Careers"§ is an admirable illustration of the truth expressed by Shakespeare when he says:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

That there were fifty men and women who eagerly seized the opportunity opened to them for development and progress is shown by the sketches which carefully trace each life up to the turning point, thus showing the value of character and knowledge, and the influence of the divine element in human life. It is a delightfully attractive and profitable book for young people.

Arthur Waugh, whose sincere admiration for the late Lord Tennyson and his poetry led him to prepare a study of his life and works, has given to the students of literature a delightful and valuable volume.¶ With the story of his life are admirably

combined the history and criticisms of many of his poems and dramas, to the interest of which the illustrator has contributed much by the representations of places made memorable by their connection with the life and works of the poet.

The biography of the missionary pioneer, John Livingston Nevius,* who spent nearly forty years in active service among the natives in Shantung, the Holy Land of China, has been ably written by his wife. This admirable production, while recounting in a plain, straightforward manner, incidents connected with the life of this great missionary, gives also much interesting and valuable information concerning the progress of mission work in this part of China. The illustrations representing scenes and customs peculiar to this people are numerous and add much to the volume.

The Art of Cookery.

The world is coming to realize more and more the want of instruction in the culinary art. Happily this deficiency is to a certain extent being supplied by the cooking schools established in connection with the public schools where the children are instructed in the mysteries of the *cuisine*. But for the older ladies who have not had the present-day advantages in this respect, a manual on the art of cookery† has been prepared by Emma P. Ewing than whom a better authority would be difficult to find. Her wide experience as superintendent of the Chautauqua School of Cookery, and as professor of domestic economy in a western college gives to her words of instruction embodied in this book an added value. Every direction and explanation is couched in terms so explicit that the most inexperienced cook endowed with ordinary intellect can easily follow the directions given. Besides the different methods of cooking described, this cook-book contains valuable chapters on the selection, care, and preparation of food material, with a large number of suggestive bills of fare for dinners, luncheons, and breakfasts. Neatly bound in buckram covers, printed in clear type on heavy paper, it is a fine example of excellent taste and good judgment in the exercise of the bookmaker's art.

The Book of the Fair.

The beautiful souvenir of the great World's Columbian Exposition is now complete in twenty-five parts.‡ The last five numbers of this excellent work, con-

*My Sister Henrietta. By Ernest Renan. Translated by Abby L. Alger. With Photogravure Illustrations from Paintings by Henri Scheffer and Ary Renan. 121 pp. \$1.25.—
†Life of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. By Millicent Garrett Fawcett. 372 pp. \$1.25. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

‡"Josephine Empress of the French." By Frederick A. Ober. Illustrated. 458 pp. \$2.00 New York: The Merriam Company.

§Turning Points in Successful Careers. By William M. Thayer. 420 pp. \$1.50. New York and Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Company.

¶Alfred, Lord Tennyson: A Study of his Life and Work. By Arthur Waugh, B. A. Oxon. With illustrations. 283 pp. \$2.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

*The Life of John Livingston Nevius. By his wife, Helen S. Coan Nevius. Introduction by W. A. P. Martin, D. D., LL. D. 476 pp. \$2.00. New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company.

†The Art of Cookery. A Manual for Homes and Schools. By Emma P. Ewing. 377 pp. \$1.75. Meadville, Penna.: Flood and Vincent.

‡The Book of the Fair. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. In 25 parts of 40 pp. each. \$1.00 each. Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill.: The Bancroft Company.

tinuing the history of the state exhibits begun in Part Twenty, illustrate and describe, in the charming manner which characterized the former numbers, many of the attractions of the Midway Plaisance and the foreign exhibits, and contain an account of the congresses held, the prizes awarded, and the final destruction of the buildings by fire after the close of the exposition. Almost one half of the last number is devoted to the Midwinter Fair formally opened January 27, 1894, on the Pacific coast. It also contains an index to the twenty-five numbers, very complete and convenient in its arrangement. In addition to the exquisite representations of buildings and various portions of the grounds, many of which occupy a full page, the last numbers contain a large number of portraits of eminent people who took an active interest in the different congresses, and who helped to make this mammoth enterprise a perfect success. The entire work is a masterpiece unexcelled in its artistic beauty, and of inestimable value as a monument of the brilliant spectacle presented by the miniature world which once existed in Jackson Park.

Religious. Churches and schools wishing to introduce responsive readings into their services will do well to examine a volume* prepared by Henry Van Dyke consisting of a large number of Scripture passages arranged under subjects and appropriate opening exercises and praise services. It also contains an index of Bible passages, the Lord's Prayer, The Apostles' Creed, and the Ten Commandments with musical responses.

"The Christ of To-day"† is an extremely interesting and valuable discussion of some problems presented to Christian thinkers of the present day. The author presents in clear, unmistakable language the advance already made in "the intellectual appreciation of the Person of Christ" and the value of Christ as a representative of humanity, with discussions on the present significance of a supreme Christology to which higher criticism is, he thinks, but a grand preliminary. By convincing arguments the place of Christ in the modern pulpit is shown to be supreme and the mission of the preacher, to preach Christ.

Bishop Merrill, D.D., has prepared a scriptural study entitled "Mary of Nazareth and Her Family"‡ in which he investigates with great carefulness the relationship of the "Marys and Jameses of the New Testament," and discusses the questions arising concerning what is meant by "the brethren of our

Lord." By comparing various passages of Scripture and tracing the relation of these different characters through the records given in the Gospels the conclusion is reached that Jesus was not the only son of Joseph and Mary, but that James, Josés, Simon, and Judas were brothers of our Lord, and that they became His disciples after the Resurrection.

A solution of the temperance question* is offered by the Rev. Hugh Montgomery, a minister of New England, in the form of addresses, lectures, and sermons which this reformer has delivered on this most vital subject, together with many autobiographical passages, all of which are of great interest and show the use which may be made of pulpit, press, and platform to further the interests of the temperance cause. The necessity of total abstinence, and absolute prohibition with the teaching of the Bible on these subjects are set forth with a vigor and boldness worthy the importance of the question so intimately connected with the homes and youth of our land.

"The Triumphs of the Cross"† is a compendium prepared for the busy reader, showing what Christianity has accomplished as an elevating force in the nation and the home, in art, literature, and philanthropy throughout the whole world. Covering a wide range of subjects, it represents a vast amount of labor in which the author has been aided by many missionaries, philanthropists, and specialists, excerpts from whose correspondence have been inserted in the text adding much to its interest and force. With its unique plan, the abundance and excellency of the illustrations, the clear type, and fine paper this work is a fine example of the book-maker's art.

Miscellaneous. Dear old Samantha ‡ again we open our homes to receive her—cap, spectacles, gray "parmetty" gown, and all. And where among our book-guests do we find a kinder, truer, stancher soul than she? To be sure we sometimes grow a little tired of her; we wonder that she cares to appear among us quite so often, and we complain that she is garrulous and that her new jokes have the same old points. But back of that we love and respect her—albeit in our half-patronizing, *fin de siècle* way,—and many of us will gladly join her on this new "tower" and will feel ourselves in the best of company from the time we gaily embark till, dewy-eyed, weecho with her, "Good night, little pardner."

Young men are constitutionally averse to being

*Responsive Readings. By Henry Van Dyke. 337 pp. Boston: Ginn & Company.

† The Christ of To-day. By George A. Gordon. 332 pp. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

‡ Mary of Nazareth and Her Family. A Scriptural Study. By S. M. Merrill, D.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. 192 pp. 85 cts. New York: Hunt & Eaton. Cincinnati: Cranston and Curtis.

*The Way Out. A Solution of the Temperance Question. By Rev. Hugh Montgomery. With an Introduction by Daniel Dorchester, D.D. 320 p.p. \$1.00. New York: Hunt & Eaton. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curtis.

† The Triumphs of the Cross. By Ex-President E. P. Tenney, A. M. 702 p.p. Boston: Balch Brothers.

‡ Samantha in Europe. By Josiah Allen's Wife (Marietta Holley). Illustrated by C. De Grimm. 727 pp. \$2.50. New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company.

"preached at," as we all know, and yet, as we also know, they need this wholesome discipline quite as much as any of us; so, when the bitter pill can be so gilded that the bold youths swallow it unsuspectingly, surely this is a subject for rejoicing. Such skillfully concealed counsel composes the text of two handsome volumes which, though by different authors, seem from a cursory reading to be similar and of equal merit in respect to their crisp spontaneity and rare moral atmosphere. "The Making of Manhood" * is the more discursive and perhaps the more original, while the anecdotic style and copious illustrations of "Architects of Fate" † serve to render it, probably, the more entertaining; but no young man can read either—and all young men should read both—without feeling his moral fiber strengthened and his manhood uplifted.

It is a variation, certainly, in year-books to have the sayings of Confucius ‡ parceled out for daily readings; and the thoughts so gleaned from the sage old pagan philosopher will be a rich garner of wisdom. This little book displays in its cover design a quaint Old-World symbolism agreeably fitting and original.

The little year-book "A Daily Staff for Life's Pathway" § is most fortunate in its binding, which is beautiful enough to win it a place in many hearts. The selections too, scriptural and secular, are wisely chosen, and the few suggestive illustrations and admirable typography leave no mar to its perfection.

The two books reserved as the climax of our list are companion beauties—real Orientals in their magnificence of coloring. The "Cluster of Gems" § would not please cavaliers at stage toilets, though these critics might forgive much for the sake of the pretty birth-month fancies and the delightfully piquant verses. The "Fair Women," ¶ however, they could not resist, so winsome are the maids therein depicted by brush and pen and so clever the delineations of both. Such paragons of beauty and sentiment at once commend themselves as gift-books, and as such these two will rejoice the hearts of giver and receiver.

* *The Making of Manhood.* By W. J. Dawson. One vol. vii. + 269 pp. \$1.00. New York and Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

† *Architects of Fate or Steps to Success and Power.* By Orison Sweet Marden. 485 pp. \$1.50. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

‡ *The Proverbial Philosophy of Confucius.* Quotations from the Chinese Classics for Each Day in the Year. Compiled by Forster H. Jennings, with Preface by Hon. Pom Kwang Soh. 120 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

§ *A Daily Staff for Life's Pathway.* Selected and arranged by Mrs. C. S. Deruse. Illustrated by Izora C. Chandler. 380 pp. \$1.25.—¶ *A Cluster of Gems.* By Volney Streamer. Illustrated by Facsimiles of Water Color Designs by E. G. Emmet. 78 pp. \$2.50.—¶ *Fair Women of To-day.* A Collection of Verses by Samuel Minton Peck, with Facsimiles of Water Color Designs by Caroline C. Lovell. 80 pp. \$2.50. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

VOL. XXII.

MARCH, 1896.

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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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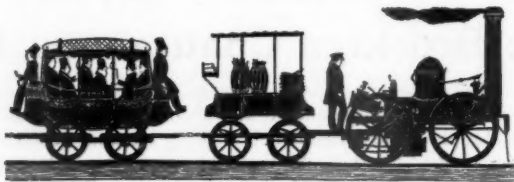
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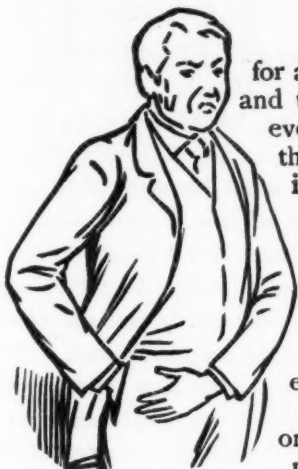
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It isn't a little matter, either, this needless wear and tear. It's big enough to pay any man to look after it, and stop it. **Pearline** saves not only hard work, but hard-earned money.

**Send
it Back**

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as **Pearline**." IT'S FALSE—**Pearline** is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of **Pearline**, be honest—send it back. 498 JAMES PYLE, New York.

Packer's Tar Soap

The Standard.

It combines the purity, blandness, and cleansing qualities of a well-made vegetable-oil soap, with the antiseptic, balsamic, and emollient properties of pine-tar and glycerine. Packer's Tar Soap is constantly prescribed in the treatment of

**ERUPTIVE TROUBLES, DANDRUFF,
BALDNESS, Etc.**

It allays itching, soothes, heals, and refreshes; and leaves the skin soft and smooth.

A Luxury for Bathing and Shampooing.

The Packer Mfg. Co., New York.

F.W. DEVOE & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1852

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ARTISTS' MATERIALS
HOUSE PAINTERS' COLORS
FINE VARNISHES

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Catalogues of our various departments
to responsible parties.*

Offices
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William
NEW YORK

K-Mar.

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THE CHAUTAUQUA CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE.

In the minds of persons only slightly acquainted with the Chautauqua system, the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts is frequently confused with the reading circle. It is, however, distinct from the Circle both in purpose and in the scope of its work. While the Circle aims to stimulate the reader to systematic self-culture, the College, by means of the now thoroughly tested correspondence method, gives the earnest student at home the advantages of an actual college education.

The professors in charge of the various departments of the College include some of Chautauqua's most scholarly lecturers and representative members of the faculties of leading American universities and colleges. Among others, Yale, University of Chicago, Wesleyan, Syracuse, University of Wisconsin, and Ohio University are represented.

The courses conducted are equivalent to the courses in the same subject in the institutions named. The value of a personal correspondence with educators whose opinions carry authority is not to be overestimated by those who wish to make progress along any particular line of study or to gain a symmetrical education. That the work of regular colleges can be done successfully and satisfactorily by correspondence has been abundantly proved, and the testimony of those who have tried the method and the fact that many continue through many consecutive courses are sufficient evidence of the practicability of the method and of the quality of the work accomplished.

The courses outlined in the Calendar include Latin, Greek, German, French, Spanish, Italian, English, Language and Literature, Mathematics, Astronomy, Mental Science, Political Economy, History, Biology, Physical Sciences, Geology, and Mineralogy.

The work in the French language and literature is conducted by Professor A. de Rougemont, formerly professor of Latin in College Haffreingue, France. The elements of the language are taken up with thoroughness in the preparatory courses, while in the college proper special attention is given to syntax, classical literature, and old French.

The work in Spanish and Italian is conducted by Miss Cornelia H. B. Rogers, Ph.D. (Yale), instructor in Adelphi Academy. In this department special attention is given to the needs of those students who need to get a knowledge of the language for business purposes as well as for those who study for the literature and philology. In all the language courses the method is inductive.

The correspondence method of study requires much greater effort on the part of the student, but this very fact calls out a greater portion of native power and teaches the lesson of self-reliance and independence which is so hard for many to learn.

For copies of the annual Calendar containing full information of all the various departments address John H. Daniels, Executive Secretary, Station C, Buffalo, N. Y. Always enclose stamp.

Burning up fat

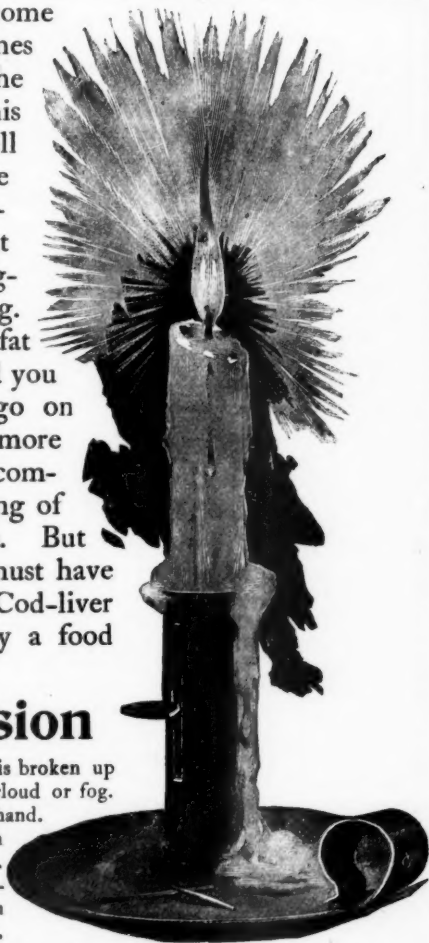
A MAN is all the time burning up fat. This fat has got to be in as constant supply as the air he breathes. Every minute of life depends on it. It has got to come from somewhere; if it does not come from the food direct, it comes from the fat stored up in the body. It gets stolen without his knowing it; but his friends tell him of it. They say: "You are getting thin. You are not looking well." They are right; but they do not recognize the full significance of what they are saying.

If you are not getting the fat you need from your usual food you are getting thin. One can go on losing fat a little while with no more serious harm than some discomfort to himself, and the causing of some anxiety to his friends. But there is danger ahead. You must have a food you *can* get fat from. Cod-liver oil is that food. It is as truly a food as if it were nothing more.

Scott's Emulsion

is cod-liver oil made easy. In it the oil is broken up into particles finer than water drops in cloud or fog. The work of digestion partly done beforehand. The tiny drops of oil slip easily through the wall of the intestines into the blood.

This is the reason why "Scott's Emulsion" produces plumpness when common food, or even cod-liver oil, is ineffectual.



"Just as good" is not SCOTT'S EMULSION

When you reply to any advertisement please state you saw it in The Chautauquan

CHAUTAUQUA, 1896.—GENERAL PLANS.

LEWIS MILLER, President.

JOHN H. VINCENT, Chancellor.

CALENDAR.

June 27, Opening of the Twenty-third Assembly.
June 11, Opening of the Collegiate department,
or schools of instruction.
August 4, "Old First Night."

August 7, Closing of the School of Pedagogy.
August 19, Recognition Day.
August 21, Closing of the schools.
August 24, Closing of the Assembly.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION AT BUFFALO.

It has been definitely decided that the National Educational Association will hold its annual convention at Buffalo, July 7, 8, 9, 10. The Chautauqua schools will open on the 11th, the day following this session, which will be attended by thousands of teachers from all parts of the United States. It will be possible, therefore, for teachers who have attended the convention to go immediately to Chautauqua and begin work in the various schools.

It will be many years before another opportunity of this kind occurs. The reduced railway rates from all parts of the United States will make it possible for people who live in remote sections of the country to visit Chautauqua at unusually low expense.

The educational work of Chautauqua has been organized in a most thorough and unified form, and during the season of 1896 instruction will be given under the following system:

SUMMER LECTURES AND CLASSES.

GEORGE E. VINCENT, Assembly Principal.

WILLIAM R. HARPER, Collegiate Principal.

I. *Courses of Lectures*: Consecutive lectures on a single subject by specialists.

II. *Lectures, Addresses, Sermons*, on a variety of topics, by distinguished speakers.

III. *Music*: Organ and piano recitals, orchestral concerts, vocal and instrumental concerts by grand chorus, soloists, quartets, and orchestra.

IV. *Entertainments*: Stereopticon lectures, readings, tableaux, illustrations, fire-works, tennis tournaments, regattas, athletic games, etc.

V. *Clubs and Classes* for people of various ages and tastes:

1. Free Kindergarten for children.
2. Little People's class for Bible lessons.
3. Boys' and Girls' class for Bible study.
4. Primary Chorus for children under ten.
5. Young People's Glee Club.
6. Boys' Club for boys between eight and sixteen.
7. Intermediate Class. Bible study for young people.
8. Chautauqua Country Club, for young men.
9. Junior Outlook Club for girls between seven and fifteen.
10. The Outlook Club for young women over fifteen.
11. The Woman's Club.
12. German Club for students of German; songs, readings, conversation.
13. The Ministerial Club.
14. Sunday-school Normal Class for Sunday-school teachers.

I. *School of Modern Languages and Literatures*: French, German, etc.

II. *School of Ancient Languages and Literatures*: Assyrian, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.

III. *School of English*: Language, Rhetoric, and Literature.

IV. *School of Mathematics and Science*: Mathematics, Geology, Physics, Chemistry, Biology.

V. *School of Social Sciences*: History, Economics, Political Science, Sociology.

VI. *School of Philosophy and Pedagogy*: Psychology, Philosophy, Principles of Education, general and special methods.

VII. *School of Sacred Literature*: In English and in the original languages.

VIII. *School of Fine Arts*: Art History, and technical instruction.

IX. *School of Music*: Harmony, counterpoint, analysis, practice.

X. *School of Expression*: The physiology and psychology of expression.

XI. *School of Physical Education*: Anatomy, Physiology, Anthropometry, Gymnastics as an art.

XII. *School of Practical Arts*: China decoration, wood-carving, clay modeling, stenography, type-writing, book-keeping, cookery.

For information as to railway rates, accommodations at Chautauqua, etc., address,
W. A. Duncan, Secretary, Syracuse, N. Y.

Facts for the Housewife

Chemists Twenty Professors of Chemistry in different institutions of learning have analyzed Cleveland's baking powder and over their own signatures have pronounced it pure.

Food Commissions The Food Commissions of three States, Ohio, Michigan and New Jersey, have made searching analyses of baking powders. Every one of these investigations shows that Cleveland's baking powder is pure, and the strongest pure cream of tartar powder examined.

Government Reports Two Governments, the United States and Canadian, authorized investigations of baking powders. These official investigations (United States Dept. of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 13, and Inland Revenue Dept. of Canada, Bulletin No. 10), show that Cleveland's baking powder is pure, and the strongest pure cream of tartar powder examined.

Authorities on Cookery Fifty teachers of cookery use Cleveland's baking powder in preference to other brands. They find it is sure to give uniform results, and that it does the best work.

The test of time For twenty-five years Cleveland's baking powder has been used by American housewives, and those who have used it longest praise it most.

Worth trying With such a record for purity, for strength and economy, and for perfect work in the kitchen, isn't Cleveland's baking powder worth your trying?

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO., 81 & 83 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

When you reply to any advertisement please state you saw it in The Chautauquan.

THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE. SOME SHORTER COURSES.

The C. L. S. C. has recently established several new courses designed to bring the benefits of the organization within the reach of persons who are not able at present to take the full course. The short courses will be found to meet various needs and they are so related to the C. L. S. C., that persons will have credit for all work accomplished, and may in time win the full C. L. S. C. diploma. The first of these is the

I. Half Hour Course. The required readings for this course are:

THE CHAUTAUQUAN, Required Readings.	\$2.00
The Growth of the American Nation— <i>Judson</i>	1.00
Some First Steps in Human Progress— <i>Starr</i>	1.00
Membership fee.50
	4.50

Persons who join the Half Hour Course will receive the regular C. L. S. C. membership book, but in filling out the memoranda will select that part of it which relates to the books which they have read. The filling out of memoranda is of course not required. Persons who prefer to select other C. L. S. C. books of the current year instead of the two above mentioned, will be at liberty to do so. *The short courses of the C. L. S. C. are annual courses and a certificate will be given for each year's work.*

2. The Chautauqua Teachers' Reading Circle: The Required Readings for this course are:

THE CHAUTAUQUAN, Required Readings and Current History Department.	\$2.00
The Industrial Evolution of the United States— <i>Wright</i>	1.00
Some First Steps in Human Progress— <i>Starr</i>	1.00
Thinking, Feeling, Doing— <i>Scripture</i>	1.00
Membership fee.50
	\$5.50

The purpose of the C. T. R. C. is to provide teachers with a short course of reading to embrace (1) general literature, (2) Current History and opinion, (3) one book of a professional nature. This latter subject is supplied this year by "Thinking, Feeling, Doing," which also happens to be one of the required

CHAUTAUQUA EXTENSION LECTURES.

During the winter months many Chautauqua circles have found it pleasant to supplement their regular work by an occasional course of lectures. Chautauqua provides special opportunities for communities desiring to secure such courses of lectures without financial risk. The lectures prepared in type-written form are loaned to such organizations as desire them and tickets furnished which may be sold at fifty cents each. Every ticket holder is provided with a printed syllabus covering the entire course. Upon the completion of the course, one half of the proceeds, in no case exceeding twenty-five dollars, are forwarded to the Chautauqua office. The plan has been used very extensively by churches, and literary clubs in all parts of the country. The courses available for the current year are as follows:

1. Social Science (6 lectures), by Prof. A. W. Small, of the University of Chicago:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) What is Sociology? | (4) The New Social Motive. |
| (2) What is Socialism? | (5) The New Social Method. |
| (3) What is the Social Problem? | (6) The Coming Society. |

C. L. S. C. books. The C. L. S. C. membership book will be sent to all members and a certificate awarded at the end of the year, to all who read the prescribed course.

3. The Wayside Course. This course is designed to help people who find both their time and means very limited. It includes:

THE CHAUTAUQUAN, Required Readings. \$2.00

The following booklets:

I. Studies in American Colonial Life. By EDWARD EVERETT HALE. A picture of social life in the American colonies by a noted authority.

II. How to Study History, Literature, and the Fine Arts. Three charming and highly suggestive essays brought together in one small volume. The authors are Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, Mr. Maurice Thompson, the literateur, and Mr. Charles Mason Fairbanks, the art critic.

III. American Literature. Selections from best American authors with brief criticisms. A handy volume designed to stimulate wider reading in the literature of our country.

IV. Studies in Physical Culture. By Dr. JAMES M. BUCKLEY, Editor of the New York Christian Advocate. This conspicuous author writes with vigor and authority upon the subject of physical culture, which he discusses under three heads: Nature and Need of Exercise; Open-Air Exercises; Exercise without Apparatus.

Price for the four.50
Annual membership fee.50
	\$3.10

Chautauqua circles will find it possible to interest many of their local members in the Half Hour Course and thus extend their influence.

Forms of application and full information can be secured concerning all of these courses from

JOHN H. VINCENT, Buffalo, N. Y.

2. Great Periods of Medieval History and Art (3 lectures), by Prof. W. H. Goodyear, of the Brooklyn Institute.

An illustrated syllabus is furnished for this series which includes the following lectures:

- | |
|--|
| (1) Life and Civilization of the Roman Empire. |
| (2) Transition from the Empire to the Middle Ages. |
| (3) Life and Civilization of the Middle Ages. |

3. The Poetry of Robert Browning (6 lectures), by Prof. Owen Seaman, of Durham College, England:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) Introductory. | (4) Poems on Art. |
| (2) Drama—Pippa Passes. | (5) Religious Beliefs. |
| (3) Poems on love. | (6) The Continuity of Existence. |

4. Greek Social Life (6 lectures), by Professor Seaman:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Introductory. | (4) Marriage Customs—Rites of |
| (2) Religious Beliefs and Ritual. | Burial—The Great Games. |
| (3) Home Life—Dress—Status of Women. | (5) The Games (continued)—The Theater. |
| (6) The Slave Question—Public Life—Conclusion. | |

For full information address

JOHN H. VINCENT, Buffalo, N. Y.



"Has you had yours?"

CHAUTAUQUA, 1896.—LECTURES, READERS, ETC.

Arrangements for the summer lecture courses are being rapidly made, and the schedule will be ready for publication at an early date. The main subjects for the course will be those of the C. L. S. C. readings for 1896 and 1897, viz., French history, literature and social life, Greek civilization, and astronomy. Lectures upon these subjects will be given by distinguished specialists. Among those already engaged are:

Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, of New York, who will deliver a course of four illustrated lectures on the "Barbizon School of French Painters."

Mr. Roberts Harper, the well-known English lecturer will give illustrated lectures on "Paris," "France," and "Monte Carlo."

Mr. C. E. Bolton, will from another point of view, give illustrated lectures on "Paris," "The French Republic," and "The Four Napoleons."

Prof. Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard, has been engaged for a course of five lectures on "Some Aspects of the Social Problem."

Prof. Homer B. Sprague, will give a course of five lectures on Shakespeare. The specific subjects are as follows: "Shakespeare's Cradle and School Satchel"; "Shakespeare's Wedding Ring and Ferule"; "Shakespeare's Matchlock and Sword"; "Shakespeare's Pen and Pencil"; "Shakespeare's Wand and Scepter."

Pres. Charles Eliot, the distinguished head of Harvard University, has accepted an invitation to deliver the Recognition address before the C. L. S. C. Class of '96.

Dr. J. M. Buckley, whose Chautauqua lectures are always a most attractive event of the program, will as usual give three lectures, one on "Artificial Light," another on "Cures for Drunkenness," a third on a biographical topic. He will conclude his engagement with a "Question Box."

Lieut. Peary, the famous arctic explorer has been secured for two lectures illustrated with photographs taken in Greenland, far to the north on the previously unexplored ice cap.

Prof. T. H. Dinsmore, of Emporia, Kas., has been engaged for two of his illustrated scientific lectures.

Miss Clementine Bacheller, of Miss Masters'

School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., has recently returned from study in English and Continental universities, and will give a course of lectures at Chautauqua next summer upon Sanskrit literature, a subject to which she has devoted much attention and which she treats in a most attractive way.

Mr. George Riddle will give six readings in 1896, presenting "The Antigone of Sophocles," "Lucretia Borgia," "Othello the Moor of Venice," "The Fools Revenge," "Readings from Dickens," and a miscellaneous program.

Mr. Leland Powers, the inimitable monologist, will give three plays: "Lord Chumley," "Twelfth Night," and "David Copperfield."

Mr. S. H. Clark will read "King Lear," and "Julius Caesar," beside giving selected readings from the poets.

Rev. Russel H. Conwell, of the Temple Church, Philadelphia, will give the address on Grand Army Day, and will preach on Sunday, August 23.

Rev. George A. Gordon, of the Boylston Street Church, Boston, will preach on Sunday, August 2.

Messrs. Ransom and Robertson will reappear in 1896 with their entertainment which proved so delightful to young and old last season.

Dr. H. R. Palmer, of New York, will have charge of public music for the season, and will be assisted by a chorus of five hundred voices, a band and orchestra of sixteen pieces, and by a distinguished company of soloists. Some of the great compositions will be rendered during the season. A unique feature of the musical program will be three concerts by the Tyrolean Troubadours with their famous "yodling" songs.

For information of all kinds with regard to railway rates, accommodations at Chautauqua, etc., address W. A. Duncan, Syracuse, N. Y.

SAMPLES FREE

FREIGHT PREPAID

Alfred Peats

Prize

WALL PAPER

We will mail you samples free of our Prize Patterns, 1896 Series, together with our guide, "How to Paper, and Economy in Home Decoration." If you will send us a description of the different rooms you have to paper, and what they are used for, we will carefully select the patterns and colorings most suitable.

Our new \$1,000 Prize Designs are the most artistic and delicately colored papers in the market, and are better made than those of any other manufacturer. Prices

10 cents and up per roll.

The New York World says: *None so beautiful, so perfect, or offered so cheap.*

The Chicago Tribune says. *They will be in great demand by people of artistic taste.*

Over 2,000,000 rolls of other papers carried in stock. Prices marked in plain figures on each sample,

3 cents and up per roll.

WE PREPAY THE FREIGHT.

Send to us for samples and you will positively get the latest colorings and designs to select from.

AGENTS WANTED. One agent wanted in each town, who can furnish good references, to sell from our large sample books on commission, and to whom we can refer all requests for samples in their vicinity. Experience not necessary. Agents outfit, complete, \$1.00.

Prices and Samples are Our Best Argument.

Write to nearest address.

41-43 W. 14th ST.
NEW YORK.

ALFRED PEATS

143-145 WABASH AVE.
CHICAGO.

EMINENT OPINIONS ON THE Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

It is interesting to note the universal approbation with which the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, as a great force in the promotion of popular education, is regarded by many who are eminent in the intellectual, educational, and business world. Following are the opinions of some well-known men of letters and business, recently expressed, concerning this great home reading movement:

Prof. Albert S. Cook, of Yale University:

No agency for the diffusion of education among adults is so effective, in my judgment, as is the C. L. S. C. There is no one beyond its reach, and few in proportion are they who would not be helped by following the course.

Mr. John Fiske, of Cambridge, Mass.:

I have always been very heartily in sympathy with the movement. It brings certain people in relations with the literary and scientific world which they could not possibly maintain without such assistance. As a stimulating and suggestive agency towards mental culture I regard it as admirable, and I am convinced it has not been equalled by any other system of popular education.

Principal A. M. Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, Oxford, England:

The C. L. S. C. movement seems to me the most admirable and efficient organization for the direction of reading, and, in the best sense, for popular instruction. To direct the reading during a period of years for so many thousands is to affect not only their present culture, but to increase their intellectual activity for the period of their natural lives, and thus, among other things, greatly to add to the range of their enjoyment. It appears to me that a system which can create such excellent results merits the most cordial praise from all lovers of man.

Hon. Clem. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind.:

The large and ever increasing influence exerted by the C. L. S. C., is the best evidence to my mind of its value as a movement for popular education. In the practical results achieved by the C. L. S. C. in the way of inspiring those who never had the advantages of a purely academic education, and cheering and broadening the great number of men and women who are oppressed with the cares of business and household, the C. L. S. C. is to my mind the foremost American agency for popular, practical education. I believe the future is full of promise for the C. L. S. C.

Rev. Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, of New York:

The C. L. S. C. leads each of its members to read the equivalent of fifteen books of three hundred pages each, every year, or sixty volumes in four years. Any institution which leads a great multitude of people each year to read this amount of good, thoughtful, uplifting literature, has brought an invaluable blessing to the age.

Prof. L. A. Sherman, of the University of Nebraska:

I knew once in the West a circle that included three or four college men, half a score of elderly women, and some girls in short clothes. They discussed their readings in a surprising oneness of spirit, without presumption or pedantry. It made a great impression on me.

President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago:

I think there can be but one opinion regarding the influence of the C. L. S. C. movement. It seems to me the most powerful and far-reaching of the popular educational forces of this country. It stands alone and must everywhere be acknowledged to be an admirable agency for general culture among all thinking classes throughout the land.

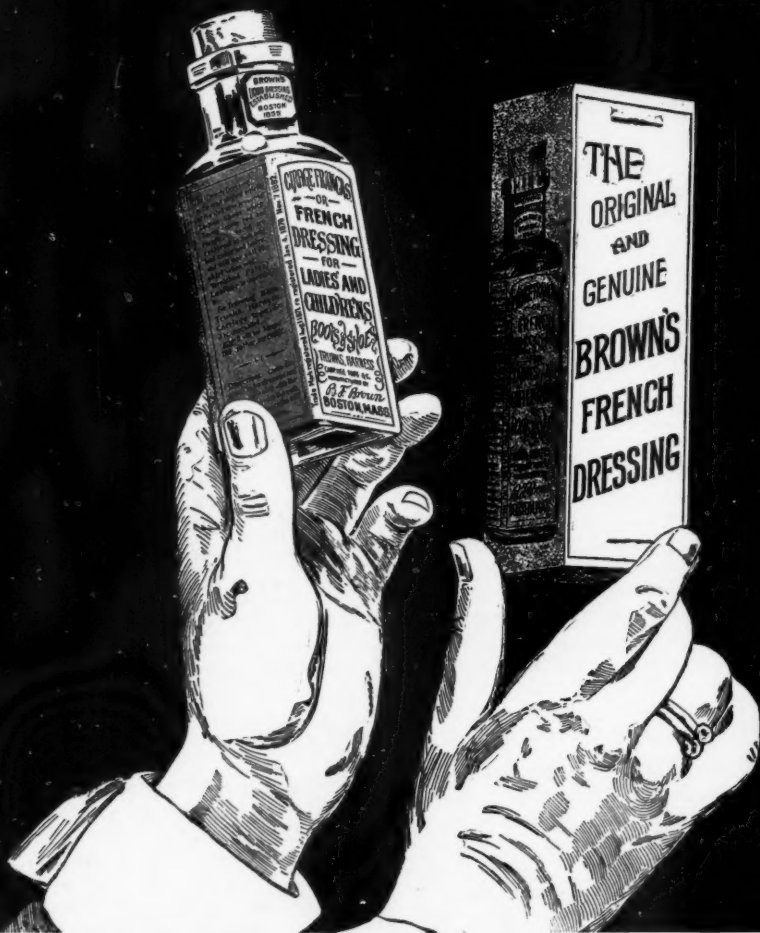
Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, of New York:

The characteristic which distinguishes the American who has not enjoyed the advantages of a high intellectual training from men of his class in Europe, is his aspiration. This must be wonderfully stimulated by an educational agency so comprehensive as the C. L. S. C. It is, in my opinion, an exceedingly efficient force for directing intellectual system in planning one's life.

For all details and information about the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle address

JOHN H. VINCENT,
Buffalo, N. Y.

BROWN'S *For* LADIES' SHOES



Brown's French Dressing

THE RELIABLE
SHOE DRESSING

Brown's Dressing has more to maintain than the many new preparations on the market. It has a record. It would not do to lower its standard after 40 years of excellence. The selection of materials and the experience in manufacture make Brown's a most desirable article for economical ladies. Not only up to the times but safe for the shoes. You cannot afford to accept a substitute. **MADE BY B. F. Brown & Co. BOSTON, MASS.**

When you reply to any advertisement please state you saw it in The Chautauquan.

B. & B.

June Brides,

Bridesmaids, and Maids of Honor will want handsome

Silks for the wedding and will want to get them made up long before.

All our 1896 importations of Silks are now in and we are ready to send you samples of the most beautiful collection ever created under this store's order—rich White Satin Duchesse and magnificent White Brocade Damas—\$1.00 to \$3.50.

Fancy Novelty Silks, light and white grounds in neat, pretty patterns and exquisite color effects—\$1.00 to \$2.50.

Brocade Damas in all the correct colors for such occasions—pink, light blue, Nile, mais, lavender, etc., and a wonderful array of Persian, Cashmere and Dresden effects such as exemplify art in silk production heretofore unapproached—\$1.25 to \$2.50.

Would also add that our Spring importations of High-Class Novelties, Brocade Damas, and other rich Silks for Reception, House, and Street gowns, are now on sale and so remarkably fine are the styles and qualities at the respective prices—50c. to \$5.00—that we are confident this store's already large Silk business will be very much more extended.

What sort of samples shall we send you?

The correct wedding gown must have **Real Lace** on it, and we invite your inspection of a collection that will do your heart good to see, and at prices, for the various widths, that will be a pleasant surprise to folk who think they've got to pay a lot more money—Real Pointe, Real Applique, Real Duchesse, Real Lierre, Real English Thread and all the other fine real laces,—direct reproductions on paper well be sent on request.

BOGGS & BUHL, - - - ALLEGHENY, PA.



To Wash Black Stockings

as they should be washed, is a difficult problem to the woman who uses ordinary soap. To the woman who uses



the *perfect* soap, it's no task at all. Corpo takes out all the dirt—none of the color. Neither shrinks the stocking nor eats it full of holes. Things washed with Corpo soap look like new until worn out. 5c. per cake at the dealers.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

CHICAGO.

NEW YORK.

ST. LOUIS

THE ONLY MYSTERY ABOUT A WATCH

is in the marvellous instruments of precision used in its construction. Pocket timepieces are not called upon to produce anything, like looms and sewing machines, or furnish or transmit power, like steam engines or dynamos. All that is asked of them is to run their allotted number of hours with extreme regularity, measuring the last hour of the twenty-four with exactly the same number of minutes and seconds as the first, through all changes of temperature or varying positions.

The secret of success here is simplicity and absolute accuracy. These have been made possible by the Waltham model, the wonderful machinery at Waltham and the skilled American mechanics there. Such a combination of a perfect watch and a reasonable price has never before been possible in the history of watch-making.

Ask to see the name "*Riverside*" or "*Royal*" engraved on the plates, and always "*Waltham*."

They are fully warranted by the *American Waltham Watch Co.*, of Waltham, Mass., the pioneer American Company.

The "Riverside" movement is as perfect a time-keeping machine as it is possible to make. You can get no better, whatever you pay.



An Awkward Situation.

Oxygen • by • Inhalation.



The Oakland Inhaling Bottle is a simple and effective vehicle for administering oxygen obtained from Oakland Hydrogen Dioxide.

Full Descriptive Literature on Application.

Oxygen is of definite and known value in the treatment of diseases.

Oakland Hydrogen Dioxide, U. S. P. (formula $H_2 O_2$), is a definite chemical containing a given amount of oxygen.

Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Respiratory Tract, impoverished blood, defective assimilation, Dyspepsia, Melancholia, etc., etc., are directly benefited by this treatment.

No complex reactions or principles involved; an absolutely scientific oxygen treatment at very low cost.

THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO.,

465 and 467 West Broadway, New York.

Oakland Inhaling Bottle and one pint of Hydrogen Dioxide sent express prepaid on receipt of \$1.50.

If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an

Allcock's Porous Plaster

BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

When you reply to any advertisement please state you saw it in The Chautauquan.



FORTY YEARS AGO, AS TO-DAY, THE LITTLE FOLKS EVERYWHERE USED

A safe and delightful dentifrice which has become a standard it is economy to use.

Sozodont
PURE AND FRAGRANT.

It preserves the teeth, hardens the gums and perfumes the breath. . . .

Use daily, the powder (accompanying liquid SOZODONT) twice a week. A small sample will be sent free if you address Hall & Ruckel, Proprietors, New York, and mention this publication.

AND NOW, AS BIG FOLKS, THEY AND THEIR CHILDREN USE IT!



MRS. T. LYNCH,
Diamond Importer,
Union Square and 14th St., New York.

We import diamonds in the rough, cut and polish them, thereby saving the custom duty of 25 per cent. This is our profit. By purchasing from us you save the jobbers' profit, and retailers' profit of at least 50 per cent. We guarantee our goods cannot be duplicated at the same price or money refunded.

"Diamonds." Solitaire Ring or Ear Rings, first water perfect white diamonds. Retailers' price \$75 to \$100 a ct. Our price \$50 a ct.

"Precious Stones." First quality Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoise, and Pearls, 25 per cent less than importers' "card price."

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A wonderful instrument with marvelous orchestral effects. Plays automatically and represents all the different orchestral instruments, as used in the original orchestral compositions of Wagner, Liszt, Mozart and all the great masters. One of the most recent and marvellous productions of the musician's art.

**Given the Highest Award
MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.**

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These instruments attracted much attention at the World's Fair, and are now being introduced into the homes of cultured private families in many of our large cities and towns. A very fine instrument has just been placed in the home of Dr. Theodore L. Flood, editor of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

Correspondence Solicited.

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Makers of the universal favorites, **Crab-Apple Blossoms** and **Matsukita** Perfumes and the **Crown Lavender Salts** asked for all over the world.

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The most effective skin
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DELIGHTFULLY
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25 CENTS.
ALL DRUGGISTS.
E.W. HOYT & CO.
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Notice how the
CUPID Hair Pin
slips in—you will
then get some idea
of what it must do
to slip out.
It's in the **TWIST**.

Manufactured by
Richardson &
DeLong Bros.,
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Makers of the
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Hook and Eye.

AMERICA'S FAVORITE.



Will give the wearer satisfaction every time.
If not for sale at your dealers, send \$1.25 to
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85 Leonard St., New York.

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YPSILANTI

Dress reform underwear embodies the true principles of hygiene. All discomforts of the ordinary under garment have been obviated by this great **(DRESS REFORM)** idea. Endorsed by medical men, and all promoters of physical culture as the only correct form of underwear. Write to Hay & Todd Mfg. Co., Ypsilanti, Mich., for catalogue and book describing Ypsilanti

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PLAYS

Dialogues, Speakers, Magic Tricks, Wigs
Mustaches, Music Goods. Catalog Free
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Highest Possible Award, World's Fair, Chicago.

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Nearly 100,000 Manufactured.

Prices Moderate (quality considered).

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GRADUATES OF THE C. L. S. C. WHO WISH THE

Official Gold Pin

should order from the Chautauqua Office at Buffalo, N. Y.

These pins are not sold through local dealers.

The Official Graduates' Pin is a pyramid of solid gold with monogram C. L. S. C. in garnet enamel. Price, \$3.00. The Class numerals are not indicated on the pin, but a gold chain and date will be furnished for \$2.00 additional. The pin is of the best quality of gold and furnished at a trifle above cost price. The following badges will be worn by both graduate and undergraduate members: 1. The Monogram Badge. A small solid silver monogram, to be attached to the watch-chain or button-hole by a strip of narrow class ribbon. Price, including ribbon, 40c. 2. The Button Badge. Price, 10c. (In ordering be particular to give class numerals.)

The only authorized official badges, etc., of the C. L. S. C. are to be secured at Buffalo, N. Y. Address for all of the above,
CHAUTAUQUA OFFICE, Buffalo, N. Y.

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VCVCV VAPO-CRESOLENE CVCVCV

Mrs. Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army,

says under date of April 7, 1894:
"I take great pleasure in recommending **Vapo-Cresolene**. Many of our fellow-workers in the Salvation Army have used it with excellent results. No family with young children should be without it. I have found it very beneficial for my little ones with Whooping Cough and Influenza. It is also a valuable disinfectant for fumigating in cases of infection."

Vapo-Cresolene



**CURES
WHILE
YOU
SLEEP.**

Vaporized in a closed room will cure the most severe cases of croup, whooping-cough. Sold by druggists. Booklet free.

Vapo-Cresolene Co. 69 Wall St., N. Y.
Schieffelin & Co. New York, U. S. Agents.

VCVCV VAPO-CRESOLENE CVCVCV



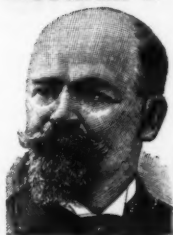
Clean House this Spring WITH AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

The house you live in,—your body—needs cleansing. The "Curebook" tells about it. Sent free. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Art of . . . Prolonging Life.

You will read with interest and profit an entertaining discussion on the
Art of Prolonging Life,
page 129 of the April issue, and continued in a second paper in the July number, page 529.

Beeman's—THE ORIGINAL Pepsin Gum



CAUTION.—See that the name Beeman is on each wrapper.

The Perfection of Chewing Gum

And a Delicious Remedy for
Indigestion and Sea Sickness.
Send 5¢ for sample package.
Beeman Chemical Co.
149 Lake St., Cleveland, O.
Originators of
Pepsin Chewing Gum.

EMERSON PIANOS 60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS
BEFORE THE
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SWEET TONED.

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Moderate Prices.

TERMS

REASONABLE.

Every Instru-
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Catalogues Free

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Buggy, Phaeton, or Carriage,
to entertain any risk of being misled or deceived.

STUDEBAKER

vehicles are acknowledged wherever sold to be standard for

Sterling Build,
Beauty of Design,
Elegant Finish, and
Easy Riding Qualities.

It is worth a good deal to you, isn't it, to KNOW that all these qualities can truthfully be ascribed to the vehicle that you buy? They're true of Studebaker goods every time. If no agent is near, write for our printed matter, mentioning "The Chautauquan."

'STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.,
SOUTH BEND, IND.

New York Branch, 265 Canal St., New York City.

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Reed & Barton
SILVERSMITHS
 37 UNION SQ.
 AND 13 MAIDEN LANE
 NEW YORK.

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OUR GOODS ARE SOLD BY THE LEADING JEWELERS.

"LA. MARQUISE" DESIGN PATENTED.



THE ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THE DIFFERENT PIECES OF THIS PAT-
 TERN SHOW A PLEAS-
 ING VARIETY OF FLOW-
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 ANTHEMUM, FORGET-ME-NOT.
 A COMPLETE VARIETY OF FANCY
 PIECES IS MADE IN THIS PATTERN.
 NUMBERING OVER ONE HUNDRED
 AND EMBRACING THE LATEST IDEAS
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 Sterling 100%
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The Attention of Ladies
 is specially called to the
 numerous advantages of

"SELVYT" BRAND
Polishing Cloths

(Trade-mark registered at Washington, Aug. 6, '85.)

Now being sold by all leading stores throughout the country, at 10 cents upwards, according to size. They entirely do away with the necessity for buying expensive wash or chamois leathers, which they out-polish and out-wear, never become greasy, and are as good as new when washed. Sold hemmed ready for use, and should be in the hands of all domestic and other servants.

For sale by all Dry Goods Stores, Upholsterers, Hardware and Drug Stores, Cycle Dealers, etc.

Wholesale enquiries should be addressed,
 "SELVYT," 381 and 383 Broadway, New York.



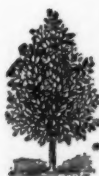
We offer wonderful inducements in order to introduce our papers and envelopes.

If there is no dealer in your town carrying our well-known lines, send us 4 cents in stamps for our samples representing immense varieties of the most desirable papers made in America.

You will be surprised and delighted at the generous offers we will make you.

**Boston Linen,
 Boston Bond,
 Bunker Hill.**

SAMUEL WARD COMPANY, 49 Franklin Street, Boston.
Wedding Invitations a Speciality.



**Everything of the Best at Right Prices for Orchard,
 Vineyard, Lawn, Park, Street, Garden and
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Elegant 168 page catalogue free. Send for it before buying. Half saved by dealing direct. Try it. Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Small Trees, etc. sent by mail to any office in the U. S. postpaid. Larger by express or freight. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. 42nd Year. 1000 Acres. 29 Greenhouses.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Box 56 Painesville, O.

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BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for '96.

"The Leading American Seed Catalogue."

A BOOK of 184 pages, more complete than ever before;—hundreds of illustrations, pictures painted from nature—It tells all about the *Best Seeds that Grow*, and rare Novelties that cannot be had elsewhere. Price 10c. (less than cost), but mailed *Free to all who intend to purchase Seeds*.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PLANTING

well begun is half done. Begin well by getting *Ferry's Seeds*. Don't let chance determine your crop, but plant *Ferry's Seeds*. Known and sold everywhere.

Before you plant, get **Ferry's Seed Annual** for 1896. Contains more practical information for farmers and gardeners than many high-priced text books. Mailed free. J. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

AN ATTRACTIVE OFFER.

"We have personal knowledge of the fact that soap is one of the indispensable articles of household use and luxury. Thousands of families who take *THE INDEPENDENT* buy their soap a few cakes at a time, little realizing that if they were to purchase a box and store it in a cool, dry place, the lasting qualities would probably be twenty-five per cent greater than by the method they are now pursuing. The Larkin Soap Manufacturing Company offer to fill the want referred to and will send any person a box of their excellent laundry soap, included in which will be a quantity of toilet soap and other preparations of great value and use in a household. As if this were not enough, they will also send as a premium any one of the articles offered by them in the advertisement; and we personally know that they carry out what they promise in their advertisement to do."—*The Independent*, Nov. 14, 1895.

See large advertisement, page 441 of the December number of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.

It is sold with **Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER**

PLANT Trees Shrubs Roses

Rhododendrons, Hardy Perennials.

In addition to the stock that nurseries usually have, we grow in quantity, on our 300 acres, every new hardy tree and plant of real value. We have furnished, without cost, planting plans, where the proper landscape effect is studied, for hundreds of estates—large and small—in all parts of the country. We will do this for you if desired.

In our catalogue (sent for 10 cents) you will find rare trees and shrubs and plants you probably never heard of; hardy and suitable for our climate, grown out of doors in our nurseries, and not expensive because rare. **The Shady Hill Nursery Co., 102 State St., Boston.**

UNEQUALED IN
AROMA,
FLAVOR,
PURITY,
STRENGTH.
"TWO CUPS IN ONE"

India
TEA

Ceylon
TEA

Why?
Because

IT'S PREPARED
BY MACHINERY
NOT BY HAND.

**Warranted
Seed**



many new Vegetables & Flowers & the best of the old will be sent free. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

A leading reason for warranting our seed, as per first page of Catalogue, is, we raise a large portion of them. As the original introducers of the Cory and Longfellow Corns, Miller Cream Melon, Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Warren, Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, Marblehead Early Marrowfat Pea, Eclipse Beet, Kentucky Wonder and Marblehead Horticultural Beans, Southport Early Globe and Danvers Red Globe Onions, All Seasons and Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages and numerous other valuable vegetables, we solicit a share of the public patronage. Our Catalog of Vegetables and Flower Seed for 1896, containing

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The OLD BLUE-BACK SPELLER

was erstwhile thumbed by how many who read these words! And the old familiar picture!—each heart recalls a different scene, but all remember well how, cribbed, cabined and confined while sunshiny afternoons dragged their slow length along, the feeling akin to pity grew into real admiration for the "young sauce-box" who would

NOT come down, either for words or grass.—IT TAKES stones and bull-dogs to drive boys out of STARK Trees!

STARK TREES BEARFRUIT

—not leaves only Tested 70 Years When you plant a Stark tree, you can depend upon it—you have the BEST THERE IS. You can't afford

to take chances. No man wants to lay the ax to the root of a tree, or dig it up, just when old enough to bear.

A TREE IS KNOWN by its fruit. Stark trees bear fruit—the finest science has ever produced. For instance—

Gold (\$3,000) Plum—The chiefest among, not 10,000 but 20 MILLION!

A child of science, sprung from crossing our hardy fruitful American plums and the beautiful and exquisite plums of Japan. "It is four times larger than its parents, and tree wreathed and smothered with gloriously handsome golden globes—nothing on earth as beautiful or good." No marvel, then, that such a jewel of purest ray serene is worth a small fortune; nor that we were glad to pay full \$3,000.00 for a single tree! A rare ornament, needs but small space—4 feet square. Bears in two years. Controlled by us under patented trade-mark.

Salesmen and club-makers wanted—cash pay weekly. Millions of trees! Write us—Louisiana, Mo., Rockport, Ill.

STARK BROS NURSERIES & ORCHARDS CO



Of All The Books

THAT
TELL
ABOUT
BEAUTIFUL
FLOWERS



by a woman, devoted exclusively to Flower Seeds, at one-half regular prices, my 1896 Catalogue, now ready for **FREE** distribution to every flower lover, is the most magnificent published. Send for copy.

MISS C. H. LIPPINCOTT, 315 & 323 5TH ST. S., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WHICH CATALOGUE SHALL I SEND YOU?

Mandolins, Violins, Violin Music
Violin Cases Violin Bows
Banjos, Banjo Music
Guitars, Guitar Music
Flutes, Flute Music
Cornets, Cornet Music, Harmonicas.
C. C. STORY, 26 Central Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW READINGS, RECITATIONS, CATALOGUES FREE!!! **PLAYS**
DE WITT, BORE ST., N. Y.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS
NOTICE
NAME THIS LABEL AND GET
Stewart Hartshorn
THE GENUINE
HARTSHORN



CANCER, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, PILES, and all BLOOD DISEASES
Cured by fluid and solid extract of **Red Clover Blossoms.**

Best Blood Purifier known, not a patent medicine but **PURE RED CLOVER.** Our preparations have a world-wide reputation. Send for circular. **D. NEEDHAM'S SONS,** 121 East Ocean Building, Chicago

FRENCH CANNAS CHEAP!

We have a large stock of all the choicest varieties of the New Dwarf French Cannas at prices as low as Geraniums can be bought for. As a sample we will send a fine plant of the magnificent **Canna Mad. Crozy** (one of the grandest of all the Dwarf French Cannas), and a copy of our catalogue, which describes over 20 other rare sorts, postpaid to any address for only 15 cents.



PALM CHEAP!

Palms are considered the rich man's plant, because so high-priced at the North. We grow them at a minimum of cost, and to introduce them to the general public, we will mail a fine, healthy plant—and a copy of our catalogue, which tells just how to manage Palms in the window—postpaid to any address for only 20 cts. Or

for only 25 cents we will send both the **Palm and Canna**—and a catalogue—to any address. **FREE!** Our 68-page Catalogue of Rare Florida Flowers and Fruits for 1896, with fine colored plate of Red and Blue Water Lilies, mailed free to applicants.

PIKE & ELLSWORTH, Jessamine, Fla.

if troubled with **SORE EYES** **Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER**

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM—



Excelsior Incubator.
Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other Hatcher. Lowest priced first-class Hatcher made. **Geo. H. Stahl,** 114 to 122 N. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

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4,000 appointments annually without political influence—and Civil Service Examinations will be held soon in every state to fill these positions. We can prepare you thoroughly by mail for any examination in the Postal, Customs, Railway Mail, Indian, Internal Revenue Services, Departments at Washington, and Government Printing Office. Information as to dates, positions, salaries, etc., free if you mention THE CHAUTAUQUAN MAGAZINE. Write to-day, NAT. CORRESPONDENCE INSTITUTE, Washington, D. C.

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Interesting Catalogue with 700 Illustrations.

Shows latest styles for boys and girls and will be sent **FREE FOR 4 CTS. POSTAGE** if you will carefully state you saw this in THE CHAUTAUQUAN magazine. **Address,** BEST & CO., 60-62 West 23d St., New York City.

The Living Age.

Food to nourish, stimulate and inspire thought. The ablest and brightest men and women of the world have read and commended it during more than half a century. See announcement on page 245 of the December CHAUTAUQUAN.

Sweet Peas.

Send your name and address and 10 cents for three large packets or 25 cents for eight large packets. Mixed or Distinct colors. Kreis Bros., Seedsmen, Logansport, Indiana.

The Sunnyside Extension Bookcase.

Styles from \$6 to \$30. Send for circular. **SUNNYSIDE BOOKCASE CO.,** Girard, Erie Co., Pa.

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Thomas P. Simpson, Washington, D. C.
No attorney's fee until patent obtained
Write for Inventor's Guide.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION T

Samples sent free
for Examination.

CLEANLINESS. S CONVENIENCE.
Sanitary Com. Outfit Co. Box 4, Rochester, N. Y.

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS,

45 Liberty st., New York, sells all makes under half price. Don't buy before writing them for unprejudiced advice and prices. Exchanges. Immense stock for selection. Shipped for trial. Guaranteed first-class. Dealers supplied. 50-page illus. cat. free.

When reply is made to an advertisement which appears in "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" the advertiser will be glad to know that the writer has seen the advertising announcement in this magazine. ☞ ☞ ☞

It is better with SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER



FREE TO F. & M. A Colored Engraving of Chinese Masons at work, also, large Catalogue of Masonic books and goods with bottom prices. New Illustrated History of Freemasonry for Agents. Beware of the spurious Masonic books. REDDING & CO., Publishers and Manufacturers of Masonic Goods, 712 Broadway, New York.

ELECTRICAL INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION

Memberships \$1.00 and upwards. Valuable Book of Electrical Facts **FREE.** **ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO.**

RILEY BROS., MAGIC LANTERNS,

16 Beckman Street, New York.

Ask Your Dealer for Wool Soap.**FREE TEA SET**

Water Pitcher, Tea Pot, Creamer, Sugar and Spoon holder (flatt. quadruple solid silver plate) absolutely given away to every woman who will do a few hours work for us. For full particulars receive address stamped envelope. **Inter-State Mfg. Co.** 509 E. Genesee St. Syracuse, N. Y.

ARNICA TOOTH SOAP

OTHERS IMITATE!—NONE EQUAL!
25c. All druggists or by mail. **C. H. STRONG & CO., Chicago.**

You can lounge, you can rest, you can sleep—you can dress for street or reception in a

FERRIS' GOOD SENSE

CORSET WAIST.

It is easy, beautiful, adaptable.

Made in all sizes and styles to suit all figures. Children's 95 cts. to \$2.00. Misses 95 cts. to \$1.00. Ladies' \$1.00 to \$2.00.

FOR SALE BY ALL RETAILERS.

ARE YOU DEAF?

Don't YOU Want to HEAR?

THE AURAPHONE will help you if you do. It is a recent scientific invention which will assist the hearing of anyone not born deaf. When in the ear it is invisible and does not cause the slightest discomfort. It is to the ear what glasses are to the eye—an ear spectacle. Enclose stamp for particulars. Can be tested **FREE OF CHARGE** at any of the

New York Auraphone Co.'s, Offices:

716 Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Square, N. Y.; 433 Phillips Bldg., 120 Tremont St., Boston, or 843 Equitable Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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The Pass=It=On Society

Probably many of our readers have already heard of this society and its work. It was started on a suggestion made by the Rev. J. M. Farrar, D.D., of Brooklyn, who writes on February 8, 1895: "My Dear Sir: Booth's Pocket Inhaler works like a charm. The first inhalation gave relief. *It is a blessing to humanity, and I am sorry it is not better known.* I add my name to the "Pass-It-On Society." On December 5, 1895 (ten months later), Dr. Farrar writes: "I believe it is a real blessing to the afflicted." If you are afflicted with Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, or any similar disease of the respiratory organs, send **\$1.00** to R. T. Booth, 18 East 20th Street, New York, for **Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit**, but read this first:

R. T. BOOTH, Esq.

Dear Sir: I have used your Hyomel in my family for the last six months with great acceptance. Fifteen or twenty friends have bought it upon my recommendation, and I have yet to learn of one instance where it has not given entire satisfaction. I cheerfully recommend it to all those who may have any trouble with their respiratory organs.

Rev. A. P. STOCKWELL.

The Rev. Mr. Stockwell evidently believes in passing it on.



This new and wonderful remedy, **Hyomel**, is a purely vegetable antiseptic, and destroys the germs which cause disease in the respiratory organs. The air, charged with **Hyomel**, is inhaled at the mouth, and, after permeating the minutest air-cells, is exhaled through the nose. It is aromatic, delightful to inhale, and gives immediate relief. Consultation and trial treatment free at my office.

We send **Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit, Complete, by Mail, for \$1.00**, consisting of pocket inhaler, made of deodorized hard rubber (beautifully polished), a bottle of **Hyomel**, a dropper, and full directions for using. If you are *still* skeptical, send your address; my pamphlet shall prove, by testimony that admits of no contradiction, that **Hyomel** does heal and cure.

Are you open to conviction?

R. T. BOOTH,

18 East 20th Street, NEW YORK.

A TIMELY BOOK.

THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN POWERS.

By WILLIAM E. CURTIS. 12mo, cloth, 313 pp., \$1.00.

No subject at the present time is of more interest to Americans than the relations of the home country with foreign nations. A book of exceptional timeliness is "The United States and Foreign Powers." It treats in a popular way the relations which have existed and are now maintained between the United States and the principal nations of the world. It has been pronounced a distinct addition to American historical literature by reason of its compactness and its combination of widely scattered material.

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The Chautauqua-Century Press,
MEADVILLE, PA.

Cui bono? For Yours.

"We take this occasion to repeat to makers of filters the warning which we have previously expressed that the time during which the sale of inadequate filters or of filters offered under unfounded claims will be permitted, is in our opinion, drawing to an end. The interest which public health has in the matter is such that materials for purifying water, like those for nourishing and healing the body, must be sold for what they are, or not at all."—(Editorial from the *British Medical Journal*, Oct. 20, 1895.)

The Pasteur ^{the only} ^{GERM PROOF} Filter ^{in the world}

"At the present time the demonstrated standard of efficient filtration appears to us to be the PASTEUR Filter; and it is not the least valuable of the legacies which the great man, who has just passed from his work, has bequeathed to humanity."—(Editorial from the *British Medical Journal*, Oct. 20, 1895.)

The Pasteur-Chamberland Filter Co. Dayton, O.
EASTERN DEPARTMENT, 1193 BROADWAY, N. Y.
CANADIAN DEPARTMENT, 6 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

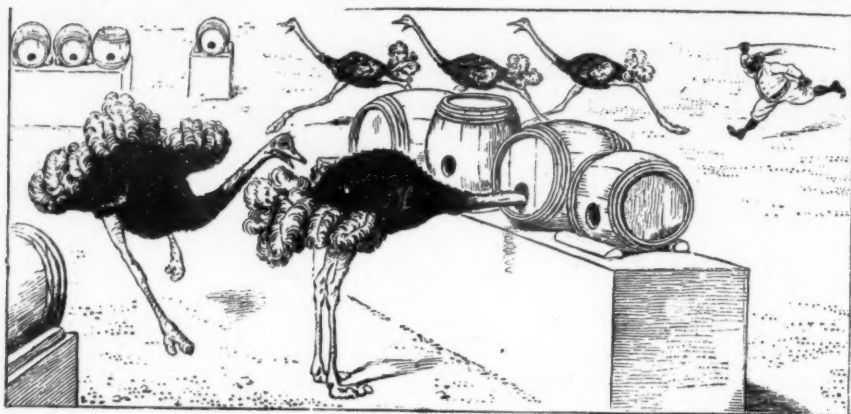
SALES AGENTS.

Baltimore, 301 N. Howard St.	Minneapolis, 325 Fifth Ave.
Boston, 120 Washington St.	New Orleans, 523 & 524 Common St.
Raffalo, Glenn's.	New York, 1193 Broadway.
Chicago, 25 Quincy St.	Omaha, 1521 Farnam St.
Cincinnati, 602 Race St.	Philadelphia, 3 S. 10th St.
Cleveland, 48 the Arcade.	Pittsburg, 536 Smithfield St.
Columbus, 106 N. High.	Richmond, Governor St.
Denver, 836 Fifteenth St.	St. Louis, 1101 Olive St.
Evansville, 213 Up 2nd St.	San Francisco, 307 Market.
Kansas City, 917 Walnut St.	Toledo, 210 Summit St.
Milwaukee, 152 Grand Ave.	Washington, 1205 Penn. Ave.

and by Druggists, Plumbers, and Dealers in Hardware and House-Furnishing Goods

M.-Mar.

When you answer any advertisement please state you saw it in *The Chautauquan*.



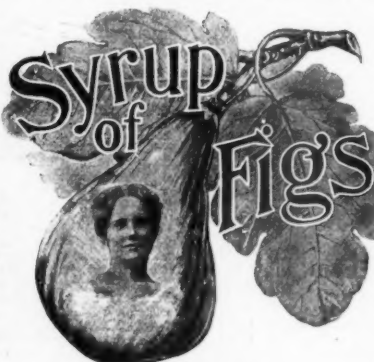
I.

An Invention for Catching the Ostrich.

One of the greatest factors in producing a clear, clean skin, and therefore a perfect complexion, is the use of

Agreeable

preventives taken in season are much surer than belated drugs. A healthy condition of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels is the strongest safeguard against Headaches, Racking Colds, or Fevers. Syrup of Figs is



Mild and Sure,

pleasant to the taste, and free from objectionable substances. Physicians recommend it. Millions have found it invaluable. Taken regularly in small doses, its effect will give satisfaction to the most exacting.

Manufactured by

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP COMPANY

"For sale by all Druggists."

When you reply to any advertisement please state you saw it in The Chautauquan.

“MEN MUST WORK AND WOMEN MUST WEEP.”

It was a great poet who penned the above lines, but he was very much mistaken. He was wrong in saying that women **must** weep. Women were never intended to pass their lives in misery. Why should they weep?

They Can Be Cured. Thousands of happy women testify to this fact. Ask them and they will tell you how much they owe to the benefit received from taking Warner's Safe Cure, the best and most reliable remedy for all ailments of woman-kind. As a means of relieving and curing kidney, bladder, and female troubles and even the dread Bright's disease itself, this great Safe Cure has never been equaled. A short trial will speedily prove what it can do for weak, weary women who need help.

“SWEET HOME” SOAP.

YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CHOICE

A “CHAUTAUQUA” RECLINING CHAIR
OR A “CHAUTAUQUA” DESK,

WITH A COMBINATION BOX FOR \$10.00.



The Combination Box at retail would cost, .	\$10.00
Either Premium Ditto, .	\$10.00
Total,	\$20.00

YOU GET BOTH FOR \$10.00

WE WILL SEND BOX AND EITHER PREMIUM ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL; IF SATISFACTORY, YOU CAN REMIT \$10.00 IF NOT, HOLD GOODS SUBJECT TO OUR ORDER.

THE LARKIN SOAP MFG. CO. BUFFALO, N.Y.

Our offer fully explained in The Chautauquan, October, November, December.

NOTE.—We have examined the goods and premiums, as described above and know they will give satisfaction. We know the Company, have personally visited their establishment in Buffalo, have purchased and used the goods, and gladly say everything is as represented.—*Epworth Herald, Chicago.*



When you reply to any advertisement please state you saw it in The Chautauquan.



▲ HAPPY WIVES ▲

This five piece set: Water Pitcher, Tea Pot, Spoon Holder, Creamer and Sugar is an exact pattern of a celebrated \$300 solid silver set. We manufacture them in the finest quadruple solid silver plate over a base of pure, hard white metal, burnished by hand, satin finish and engraved. A customer has said: "A superb service fit to grace the table of a King." The regular price at retail and which many dealers charge is \$25 to \$35. We have arranged with the publishers of this paper to test this publication as an advertising medium. We will therefore, for a short time send this set complete (five pieces as shown above) all charges prepaid for \$10.00, you must state that you are a subscriber to this paper and agree to show the set to your friends: and to any person who will call at a set to their friends we will send one set free as a present. The set we absolutely guarantee for 10 years or your money back. Address plainly Inter-State Mfg. Co. Syracuse, N. Y. Note what our customers say: F. J. Rock, N. Y. Goods all hand they give perfect satisfaction. Mrs. E. Swin. Cincinnati, O. Goods received, for the money they are the best I ever saw excepting none. Wm. Vogtman, Columbus, O. Sample set received O. K. they are superb, I did not keep them as long as I wished as I sold them at quite a profit, send another at once. Geo. H. Timmons.



THE NEW LIFE GIVER.

The Original Oxydonor "Victory" for Self-treatment. Supplies Oxygen to the blood, and cures disease and pain under Nature's own laws. Applied as in illustration. "Oxygen is Life." How to increase this element in the system was an unsolved problem to medical science until Dr. H. Sanche discovered a wonderful law of natural forces by the application of which oxygen from the air can be supplied in any desired quantity.

It has cured and been fully tested in 60,000 cases of all forms of disease.

No. 1. PRICE \$15.00—REDUCED FROM \$25.00
No. 2. PRICE \$25.00—LATEST AND GREATLY IMPROVED.

"DR. SANCHE: Dear Sir,—When I received the Oxydonor I was suffering with Sciatic Rheumatism. After the second application it entirely disappeared and has not returned since. I cannot recommend it too highly for all rheumatic and nervous diseases, and would as quickly remit one hundred dollars as twenty-five, provided I could not get another.

Very truly yours,

B. J. DAVIS."

Large book of information, and latest price-list mailed free.
DR. H. SANCHE, Discoverer and Inventor, 251 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
61 Fifth St., Cor. Fort, Detroit, Mich.

SCHOOLS, GRANCES, CHURCHES or LODGES

Will receive Prompt Attention and Special Prices. Write to-day for Catalogue.

PIANOS! ORGANS! FREE!

TEST TRIAL FOR 30 DAYS IN YOUR OWN HOME. NO MONEY REQUIRED

PIANOS-ORGANS FROM \$25.00 UP
Including a Complete Musical Outfit. CASH or EASY PAYMENTS.

NEW SOUVENIR CATALOGUE

A work of art illustrated in 10 colors. Worth its weight in Gold. We pay charges on it and send it FREE, all you have to do is ask for it to-day please. Remember this is the old established house of CORNISH & CO., the only firm in the world selling exclusively from Factory to family direct. A single instrument at wholesale price. We save you from \$25.00 to \$250.00. Write at once to CORNISH & CO., Estab. 30 years, Washington, N. J.

Mention Paper.



THEY DON'T NEED GRINDING.

They're the kind that are sharp to start with and stay sharp

CLAUSS SHEARS AND SCISSORS

are slow to get dull. Made of the truest steel. At 20,000 hardware dealers. One sample pair, 50c. Send for our booklet "How To Take Care of Scissors"—of interest to both men and women.

Clauss SHEAR CO. Fremont, O.

When you reply to any advertisement please state you saw it in The Chautauquan.



MERIT WINS!

Gold Medal for Merit at Atlanta.

The Daugherty Visible Typewriter
PRICE, \$75.00. **Rapid, Durable, Efficient.**

Everything in "Sight" as on no other Typewriter.

EVERY LETTER all the time.

THE DAUGHERTY TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.
112 S. 6th St., Philadelphia.

150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
140 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Machines sent on approval. Send reference with order.

1 1/2
SAVED

ON ANY TYPEWRITER

We have machines of every make. Guaranteed in perfect order or money refunded. Sent anywhere with privilege of examination.

TYPEWRITERS

SOLE, RENTED, EXCHANGED. Write us before buying. Send for illustrated catalog of new and old machines.

NATIONAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 214 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

150 Copies in 20 Minutes.

\$8. A Typewriter.

A new, low-priced machine, suitable for Teachers, Ministers, Doctors, Lawyers, Literary, and Professional men. Does the best of work **Rapidly and Easily**, and in connection with the Duplicator, **150 good copies can be made in 20 minutes.** Send for Catalogue and sample letter, written on this machine. **THE AMERICAN TYPEWRITER CO.,** 261 Broadway, New York.

THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

Remington, \$25.00 Smith Premier, Calligraph, to Densmore, Hammond, \$65.00 Yost, Etc.

Rentals \$3.50 to \$5.00 per month.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

FOUR STORES: 1 1/2 Barclay St., New York; 156 Adams St., Chicago; 38 Court Sq., Boston; 318 Wyandotte St., Kansas City.

\$1.

LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN.

\$1.

Solid Gold Pen—Hard Rubber Engraved Holder—Simple Construction—Always Ready—Never blots—No better working pen made—A regular \$2.50 pen.

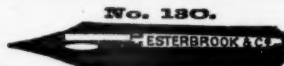
To introduce, mailed complete, boxed, with filler, for **\$1.00.** Your money back—if you want it. **Agents Wanted.** LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN CO., ROOM 37, 108 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

Shorthand for note-taking in a few HOURS; reporting in a few WEEKS. No shading, no position. Exclusive WORLD'S FAIR AWARD. Leading everywhere. FREE lesson and circulars. Write **H.M. Fernin**, Author, Detroit, Mich.

It cures SORE EYES. **Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER**

Esterbrook's Easy Writer.

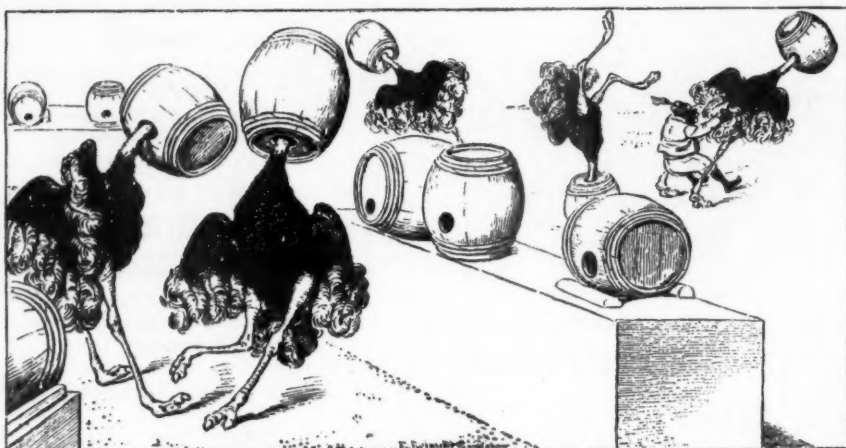
Ask your Stationer for them. 150 Other Styles. 26 John St., N.Y.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS,
THE STANDARD PENS OF THE WORLD.

Numbers 303, 404, 604 E.F., 832, 601 E.F., 1044, and stubs 1008, 1043, and others. Highest Awards, Paris Exposition, 1878 and 1889, and Chicago, 1893.

When you reply to any advertisement please state you saw it in *The Chautauquan*.



11.

An Invention for Catching the Ostrich.

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural**. **Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children."

ALEX. ROBERTSON, M.D.,
1057 2d Ave., New-York.

Many Typewriter Improvements



interest the novice but excite the scorn of the expert.

The Number **SIX** New Model

Remington

Standard Typewriter

is not built that way. Its

Improvements are real

—real to the experienced operator, as well as attractive to the novice.

A development—not an experiment.

FACTS PROVE IT.

Send for a booklet.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,

327 Broadway, New York.

When you reply to any advertisement please state you saw it in The Chautauquan.

Dr. Parkhurst in the "INDEPENDENT" Dec. 12, 1895:

"The value of a machine is not in the exquisiteness or even the antiquity of its build but in the amount of good work it will turn out."

Measured by this standard

The Caligraph Typewriter

Is absolutely without a Peer.

"It Outlasts them All."



Youngstown, Ohio, January 3, 1896.
American Writing Machine Co., 237 Broadway, New York.

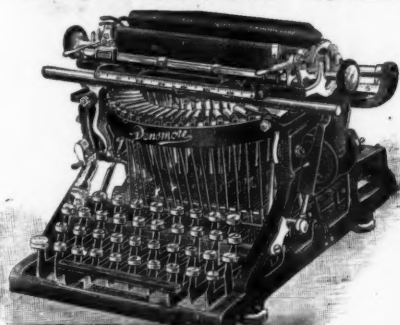
Gentlemen:—To illustrate the durable qualities of the Caligraph I submit to you this letter, written on a Caligraph which has been in my possession since 1883, being kept in almost constant use, rented out time and again, used by scores of students for practice, and has turned out as much and probably more manifold work than any other typewriter in existence. It bids fair to serve us in the hardest sort of work for many years to come. It has never cost us one cent for repairs. Wishing yourselves and the Caligraph a Happy New Year and a long and successful career, which is well deserved, I am very truly yours,
(12 years Court Reporter New York and Ohio.) A. I. NICHOLAS, Atty.-at-law.

Our illustrated Catalogue for 1896 will be sent on request. Ask also for sample book of Typewriter Papers. American Writing Machine Co., 237 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

"The
Light
Running"

DENSMORE

"The World's
Greatest
Typewriter."



SUPERIORITIES ESTABLISHED:

LIGHTEST KEY-TOUCH (because of the compound levers).
GREATEST SPEED (because of the convertible speed escapement).

MOST CONVENIENT PAPER FEED (because of the unique paper-fingers and ease with which platen is turned to show writing).

BEST FOR BOTH CORRESPONDENCE AND MANI-FOLDING (because of the instantly interchangeable printing cylinders).

BEST SYSTEM OF SCALES (because one scale always remains at the pointer and a duplicate scale at the writing).

FREE: Illustrated pamphlet containing testimonials from the U. S. government and from leading concerns.

DENSMORE TYPEWRITER CO., 316 Broadway, N. Y.

NUMBER

4



YOST.

A perfect typewriter
does perfect work.

"The beautiful work of
the Yost" is unequalled.

Send for Catalogue.

Yost Writing Machine Co.

61 Chambers St., New York.

41 Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

CUDAHY'S REX BRAND

Extract of Beef

Now put up in...

Capsules

NOTE— as well as Jars and Bottles
A Capsule in a cup of hot water quickly makes a most delicious cup of strengthening Bouillon.

Refreshing to the Weary,
Relieving Faintness and Hunger.

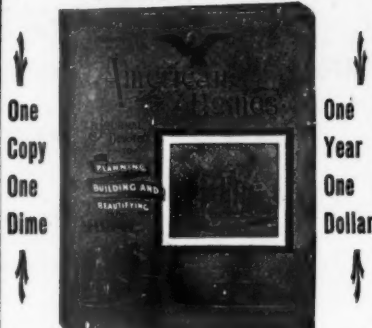
The Cudahy Pharmaceutical Co., South Omaha, Neb., sends free copy of "Ranch Book," and for 4 cents in stamps sample of CAPSULES.
Always insist on...

Cudahy's Rex Brand

FLAVOR

American Homes

(Edited by Geo. F. Barber)



One
Copy
One
Dime

One
Year
One
Dollar

A practical monthly magazine for people who wish to

PLAN, BUILD or BEAUTIFY their HOMES.

It is beautifully illustrated with designs and plans for homes of all kinds, decorations, arrangement of grounds, furniture and furnishings. Prepared by practical people—not theorists.

Newsdealers sell it or it will be sent by mail from our offices for **10 Cents a Copy.**

None Free.
American Homes Pub. Co., Box 21 Knoxville, Tenn.

LADIES

Do you like
Good Teas and
Coffees?

If so send this
advertisement
and 15 cents in

stamps and we will mail you a ¼
lb. sample *Best Tea Imported.*
Any kind you may select.



HOW ARE YOUR CHINA CLOSETS?

Are the old dishes chipped and cracked, and unsuited to setting off a spotless tablecloth? **We will replenish it FREE.** Why drink poor teas and coffees and ruin your health, when you can get the best at **cargo prices?** **PREMIUMS** for all. Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Banquet and Hanging Lamps, Watches, Clocks, Music Boxes, Cook Books, Watch Clocks, Chenille Table Covers, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Knives and Forks, Tumblers, Goblets, given to **Club agents.** **GOOD INCOMES** made by getting orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees, Baking Powder and Spices. Work for all. **3 1-2 lbs. fine teas** by mail or express for \$2.00, **Charges paid.** Headquarters in the United States for Teas, Coffees, Baking Powder and Spices.

Beautiful Panel (size 14 x 28 inches), **FREE** to all Patrons. For full particulars, prices, terms and Premium lists, address, mentioning **THE CHAUTAUQUAN,**

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

31 & 33 Vesey St., New York.

P. O. Box 289.

DURKEE'S SPICES & MUSTARD

Guaranteed
Absolutely Pure
Highest Strength
Richest Flavors
Finer Goods
Cannot be Made

E. R. DURKEE & CO.

NEW YORK

Your Grocer Keeps Them

WOLFF AMERICAN HIGH ART CYCLES

"FINEST WHEELS ON EARTH"



9 NEW MODELS *Singles, Tandems and..... Duplex Wheels*

SEND FOR HIGH ART CATALOGUE, FREE.

For 12 2-cent stamps we send the following High Art Productions, free from advertising matter:

"Love's Strategy," illustrated poem, by James Barton Adams
 "A 19th Century Elopement," lithograph from painting, 20x28 in.

R. H. WOLFF & CO., Ltd., foot E. 118th St., NEW YORK.



The Berkshire Hills Sanatorium,



AN INSTITUTION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF

CANCER,

Tumors, and all forms of malignant growths,

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

We have never failed to effect a permanent cure where we have had a reasonable opportunity for treatment.

Books and circulars giving a description of our Sanatorium and treatment, with terms and references, free. Address:

DRS. W. E. BROWN & SON,
 North Adams, Mass.

CRITERION

TRADE MARK.

Stereopticons, Magic Lanterns

AND ACCESSORIES.

Perfect Apparatus for Visual Teaching, Scientific Projections and Private Use. Various forms of light interchangeable.

SELF-CENTERING ARC ELECTRIC FOCUSING LAMPS
 for Theatres, Photo-Engravers, etc.

SUPERB EFFECTS.

J. B. COLT & CO., 115-117 Nassau St. New York

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

AGENCIES:

189 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
 131 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.
 60 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
 39-39 So. 10th St., Phila., Pa.
 415 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 126 Erie Co. Bk. Bldg. Buffalo, N.Y.
 89 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Waverley

BICYCLES.

Have
a
World-
Wide
Repu-
tation.

ARE THE CHOICE OF EXPERIENCED RIDERS,

Those who have learned to know the difference between a wheel that actually is high grade, and one that is simply claimed to be. Others may be good, but the Waverley is the **Highest of all High Grades.** of a new Waverley Scorchers is offered to each person who recovers a stolen '96 **REWARD** Waverley during 1896, payable upon presentation to us of satisfactory proof of the facts and the sentence of the thief. This reward is open to every one excepting the owner of the stolen wheel, but is not payable to more than one person in any case.

ART CATALOGUE FREE BY MAIL.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

When you reply to any advertisement please state you saw it in The Chautauquan.

Bicycle Arithmetic

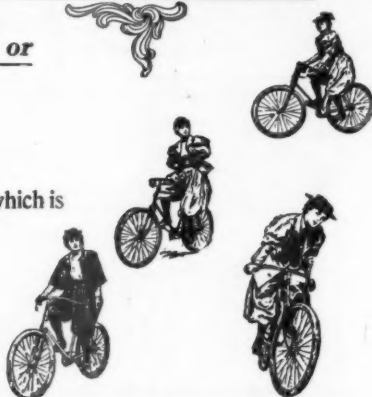
\$100 in Quality
75 in Price!
\$25 in Pocket

That is, if in buying a strictly
 High-grade Bicycle, you select

The Envoy, *(for Men)* or The Fleetwing, *(for Women)*

Instead of some other high-grade wheel, none of which is better in any particular, or in all particulars combined. Our rivals may dispute this fact—our customers, never! *Tenth Annual Catalogue ready.*

BUFFALO CYCLE CO.,
Mass. Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.



The
 Sterling Fork
 on all
 Sterling
 Bicycles
 BUILT LIKE A
 WATCH
 Send
 for
 Art Catalog
 Sterling
 Cycle Works
 Chicago
 NEW YORK **
 * SAN FRANCISCO

The Rest Cure.

This is often the best cure. But many people cannot afford to rest indefinitely. Worse still, the very knowledge that they cannot, seriously interferes with the best use of the rest they have. Too often going to the doctor means that the patient shall stop short, while cares and duties and expenses continue. Many, therefore, hesitate and delay.

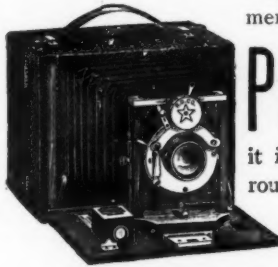
Drs. Starkey & Palen's Compound Oxygen Treatment presents an easy way out of the dilemma; it has done so for more than a score of years and for more than three score thousand people. The agent used is the Compound Oxygen. The method puts it where it will do the most good—in the lungs. The treatment interferes with neither business nor pleasure. This simple thing has made multitudes of run-down, over-worked, nervous, and sick people as good as new. For further particulars send for book of 200 pages, sent free. Home or Office Treatment. Consultation free.

Drs. Starkey & Palen,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. TORONTO, CAN.

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All the Superlatives in the English language

having been exhausted on other makes,
we will just say that we think if you
fully understood the
merits of the



PREMO

it is the one "all
round" Camera
you would be
likely to buy.

And we know you would be satisfied
with it forever afterwards.

ROCHESTER OPTICAL CO.,
39 South Street, Rochester, N. Y.

'96
CATALOG OF
Remington
Standard
Bicycles
MAILED FREE
TO ANY
ADDRESS.
Remington Arms Co.
313-315 Broadway New York

THE *Electropoise* An Oxygen Home Remedy Without Medicine.

150 FIFTH AVE., N. Y., April 5, 1895.

"... My confidence in the merits of the
Electropoise—simple, convenient, economical,
and effective as it is—has constantly grown
with my increasing observation and experi-
ence."

W. H. DEPUY, A.M. D.D., LL.D.
(Editor People's Cyclopædia.)

Often Cures
Cases
Pronounced
"Incurable"

"How?"

By its new method of
introducing oxy-
gen directly into
the entire circulation.

A 112 page illustrated book descriptive of the
Electropoise free by mail to any address.

Electrolibration Co., 1122 Broadway, New York

D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER



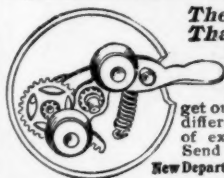
For Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths; athlete, or in-
valid. Complete symposium; takes 6 in. of floor
room; new, acoustical, durable, cheap. Indorsed
by 100,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, edi-
tors, and others now using it. Illustrated circular,
40 engravings, free. C. F. Jordan, Marshall
Field Building, Chicago. D. L. DOWD,
Scientific Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East
14th St., N. Y.

Liberal Views on the Bicycle Question Right Prices on the Bicycle In Question



The Hawthorne—highest grade that can be, \$65. Others,
good enough for most riders, \$45 and less. Other
Bicycles may be as good as THE HAWTHORNE, none
can be any better. Our word for that. Do you care
to pay \$25 or \$35 more for a "wheel" upon which
higher praise could not be bestowed justly, than
to say, "It is as good as 'The Hawthorne'." If
not, send for our Catalogue "M," a beautifully
illustrated and typographically perfect book, that
tells only of bicycles and cycling sundries, and
tells all about them. We'll mail it free for the
asking. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
111 to 116 Michigan Ave., Chicago

They Have a Tone That's All Their Own.



This cut illustrates the
mechanism of one of our
Bicycle Bells. Very sim-
ple, perfect, and cannot
get out of order. Only one of 16
different styles. The standard
of excellence the world over.
Send postal for booklet to the

New Departure Bell Co. Bristol, Conn. U.S.A.

Who Hath Woe
Who Hath Sorrow
Who Hath much Wrath

?

Verily he who owneth a High Grade
Bicycle with costeth him \$50 and 10%
off for cash.

For behold it breaketh and
casteth him into the dust,
Yea, even into the mire, and
costeth in the end many
pieces of gold.

But if your wheel is an

IVER JOHNSON

or a **FITCHBURG**

You are **SAFE** and satisfied.

The Iver Johnson's Arms and Cycle Works of Fitchburg, Mass., have a world-wide reputation and experience as expert metal-workers on an enormous scale, making the names "**Iver Johnson**" and "**Fitchburg**" on bicycles synonymous with "**Perfection**."

Our Catalogue sent free if you mention this magazine.

Union
Crackajack
II

TRIED and TRUE

Union Workmanship accounts
for Union Popularity. Union
Quality ignores Cost.
Catalogue free.
UNION CYCLE MFG. CO.,
239 Columbus Ave., - Boston, Mass.

ERIE

A...
Bicycle

which is built on latest lines
and advanced principles.
No better made for any
price. Sells for

\$75 Worth \$100.

Send for Catalogue.
QUEEN CITY CYCLE CO.
Buffalo, N. Y.

When you reply to any advertisement please state you saw it in *The Chautauquan*

THE WONDER OF TO-DAY OVERTOPS THE
TRIUMPHS OF TWENTY CENTURIES AGO.

Monarch Bicycles

A MARVEL OF
MECHANICAL SKILL

FOUR STYLES \$80.00 AND \$100.00

MONARCH CYCLE MFG CO.
CHICAGO.
NEW YORK, PHOENIX, TORONTO.

When you answer any advertisement please state you saw it in *The Chautauquan*.

"HERE THEY ARE"

ALL **RESCENTS**

"I CAN FIT OUT THE ENTIRE FAMILY
NOW WHAT DO YOU WANT?"

WESTERN WHEEL WORKS
CHICAGO-NEW YORK BUILDERS

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

The Wheel
That Leads.

The Liberty

is made right—It is the
wheel you are sure of.

THE LIBERTY CYCLE CO.,
4 Warren Street, New York.



TWO years ago 80 per cent. of bicycle
tires were double tube. But we were
making Single-Tube Tires. Experts
soon found out how good they were.
To-day 80 per cent. of bicycle tires are
Single-Tubes. Best of all—easiest of all
to repair—are Hartford Single-Tube Tires.

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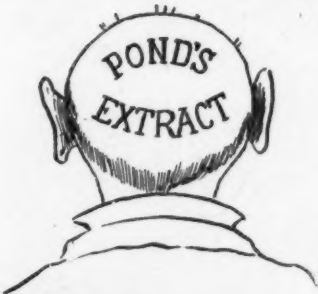
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